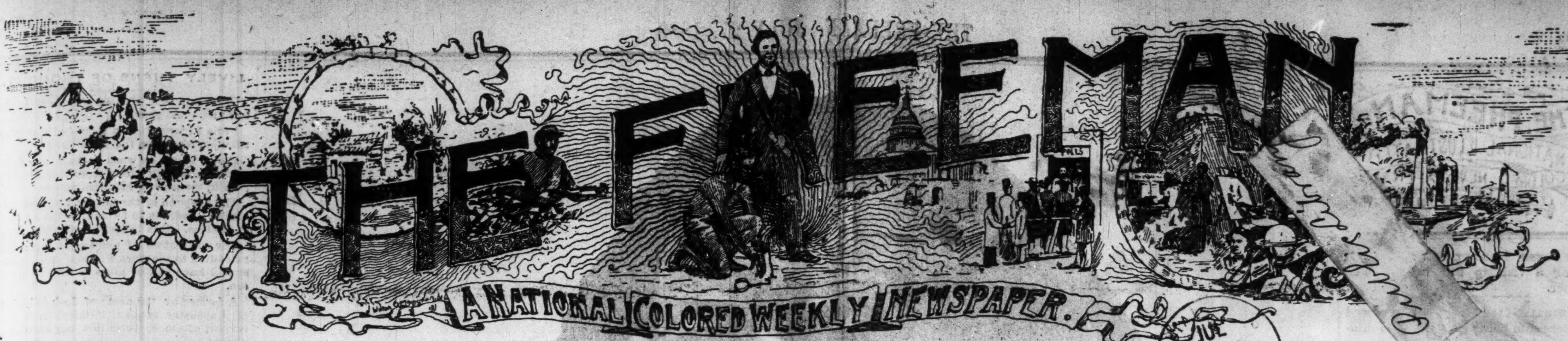

THE FREEMAN

A NATIONAL COLORED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

IND. JUL 27 1889 PUBLIC LIBRARY

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POORLY ATTENDED.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETS AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

Poorly Attended by White Teachers and Only Thirty-five Colored Teachers Report--Colored Educators Snubbed on Every Hand--Professor Scarborough and Others Insulted.

Nashville, Tenn., special to The Freeman:

The annual meeting of the National Educational Association met in this city on July 12th.

No pains were spared to add to the attractiveness of the city. Prominent buildings were renovated, the principal streets paved with granite, and on Monday morning the business houses were bedecked with a profusion of bunting.

The headquarters of the Association were at the Watkins Institute, where information on any and every subject connected with the Association was to be obtained.

THE ARRIVALS.

The teachers began to arrive in the city during the week prior to the beginning, July 14th, but they literally poured in on Friday, Saturday Sunday and Monday. Although the membership was large, yet the aggregate by no means reached the expectations of those concerned. It has been stated by close observers that there were not more than three thousand teachers present. There are those who contend that there were only two thousand five hundred.

THE COLORED ARRIVALS.

A month or so ago, when the local educators and citizens were making active preparations for the coming meeting, it accidentally got out that the "Athens of the South" would tarnish her escutchion by restricting the privileges of the colored teachers. This caused no end of dissatisfaction, and a meeting was called by the colored county and city teachers for the purpose of discussing the matter. At that assembly it was moved that those present, taking into consideration the fact that the colored teachers who attended the National meeting would be snubbed, take steps to provide means for entertaining them during their stay. It was always stated as a cogent reason why this should be done, that a grand barbecue would be given the association by Dr. Wm. Morrow, but that the colored members of the association would be given a separate table. The majority of those present, however, argued that they (the local colored teachers) had no right to draw the color line, but that the onus of insulting educated colored men and ladies, should be allowed to rest upon the authorities. They then separated. The decision of the meeting was widely circulated, and many a significant smile played on the lips of the friends of teachers abroad. Letters of inquiry were received from the four cardinel points, and they were of course answered. The result was that on Tuesday morning there were only about thirty foreign colored teachers in the city. And well was it that a larger number did not attend, for the absent ones were spared the mortification of having their manhood trampled upon and their education insulted.

Among those present were: Prof's J. H. Burrus, Rodney, Miss.; W. H. Reynolds, Vicksburg, Miss.; S. G. Atkins, Salisbury, N. C.: W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce, O.; L. C. Anderson, Hempstead, Tex.; S. D. Burrus, Rodney, Miss., G. N. Gresham, Kansas City, Mo.; R. H. Wade, Topeka, Kas.; J. A. Martin, Kirkwood, Miss; James Porter, D. D., Yazoo City, Miss; B. F. Shannon, Shaw, Miss., F. Roundtree, Topeka Kas; H. E. Lockert, Clarkville, Tenn., W. D. Donnell, Topeka, Kas., etc.

None of the hotels were open to colored people; all had to be taken in by colored members.

HEADQUARTERS.

It is also a significent fact that although the white teachers were, a month ago, given funds to prepare suitable headquarters for the Association, yet on the Saturday preceding the meeting the colored teachers were offered money to prepare headquarters for the colored teachers. They could of course make no arrangement in three days, and refused the "kind" offer.

THE OPENING OF THE MEETING—THE BARBECUE.

Tuesday morning was ushered in with a lively concert by the aerial songsters, and the city awoke to realize the fact that it contained a vast throng of schoolmasters and schoolmarms. At an early hour knights and ladies of the birch were to be seen perambulating the streets in quest of sights, or wending their way to the headquarters. Here and there amid the vast host that crowded the doors of the Watkins Institute were to be seen local teachers with neat badges bearing the device, "Reception and Entertainment Committee." Once in every hour or so there wondered by a local colored teacher with a badges, half hidden with the inscription "Colored Entertainment and Reception Committee." The first word of this motto must have been distasteful to the colored teachers, seeing that there was no earthly reason to inform anybody that a colored person is colored.

According to the programme the meeting was to be opened at noon at Cherokee Park, where the addresses of welcome and responses were to be delivered. The Park is about four miles from the city and is reached by the West Nashville Dummy Line.

The company ran two coaches, an open and a closed one but there was no difference in the fare.

During one of the trips two colored teachers (ladies) got on the open car and they were demanded to leave it. They refused, and the conductor did not hesitate to show his temper, as only conductors can. They continued to occupy their seats and he finally left them.

Among the first to arrive on the grounds were two colored educators, who, although they wore badges of membership, were refused admittance, while white teachers were allowed to pass without the least scrutiny.

After some trouble an official was summoned and they were allowed to enter.

Precisely at noon speechifying began and continued until close upon 2 o'clock, after which the assembly was invited to partake of the good things provided. Beneath spreading trees were to be seen an enormous table in the shape of an L., which was laden with toothsome and inviting viands. This table was surrounded by a wire fence and was guarded at regular intervals by policemen and soldiers. Admittance could only be gained through a small gate at which stood two constables. Hundreds of white teachers with and without badges entered unmolested, but when two colored teachers without badges appeared sticks and arms were thrown across the gateway and they were told that they could not enter there, and that a separate table for colored people was to be found elsewhere. They were evidently the experimentists for the colored teachers; for on their treatment being known, the dozen or so colored teachers present, with true and commendable contempt, left the ground and not a single crumb did any of them eat at that park.

But your correspondent like all newspaper men, being curious, decided to see the "colored table," in quest of which he went, and after a few minutes' search discovered an elongated table about thirty feet in the rear of the short stem of the L shaped table. Meeting a constable he desired to be shown the "colored table," and the aforesaid one was pointed out. It was about twenty-four feet long, and was laden with a heterogeneous mass of edibles. The table presented a very disorderly appearance, and had not been "prepared" or "set," said a waiter.

And so the first session of the Association ended with the Negro without its pale.

PROF. SCARBOROUGH INSULTED.

That the intention of those concerned was to keep the colored element out of everything or to give him only a secondary place, was apparent from the first and strictly adhered to until shortly before the adjournment of the Association when, for pity's sake they were accorded a few apologetic privileges, which, it is pleasant to remark, only a few (eight or ten) accepted.

The evening session was held at the Theatre Vendome. Now, this is the most aristocratic building of its kind in the city, an on no account are colored people allowed to sit on the first floor. They are generally sent up into the gallery. Well, on Tuesday evening Prof. Scarborough, of Wilberforce University, attempted to sit on the first floor when he was peremptorily told to go up stairs. He refused to do so and left, and all the teachers (there were but few,) who attended that night were sent into the gallery. That night the subject, "Manual Training" was discussed, and the men who came here to be benefitted by the discussions were excluded because they did not make themselves white.

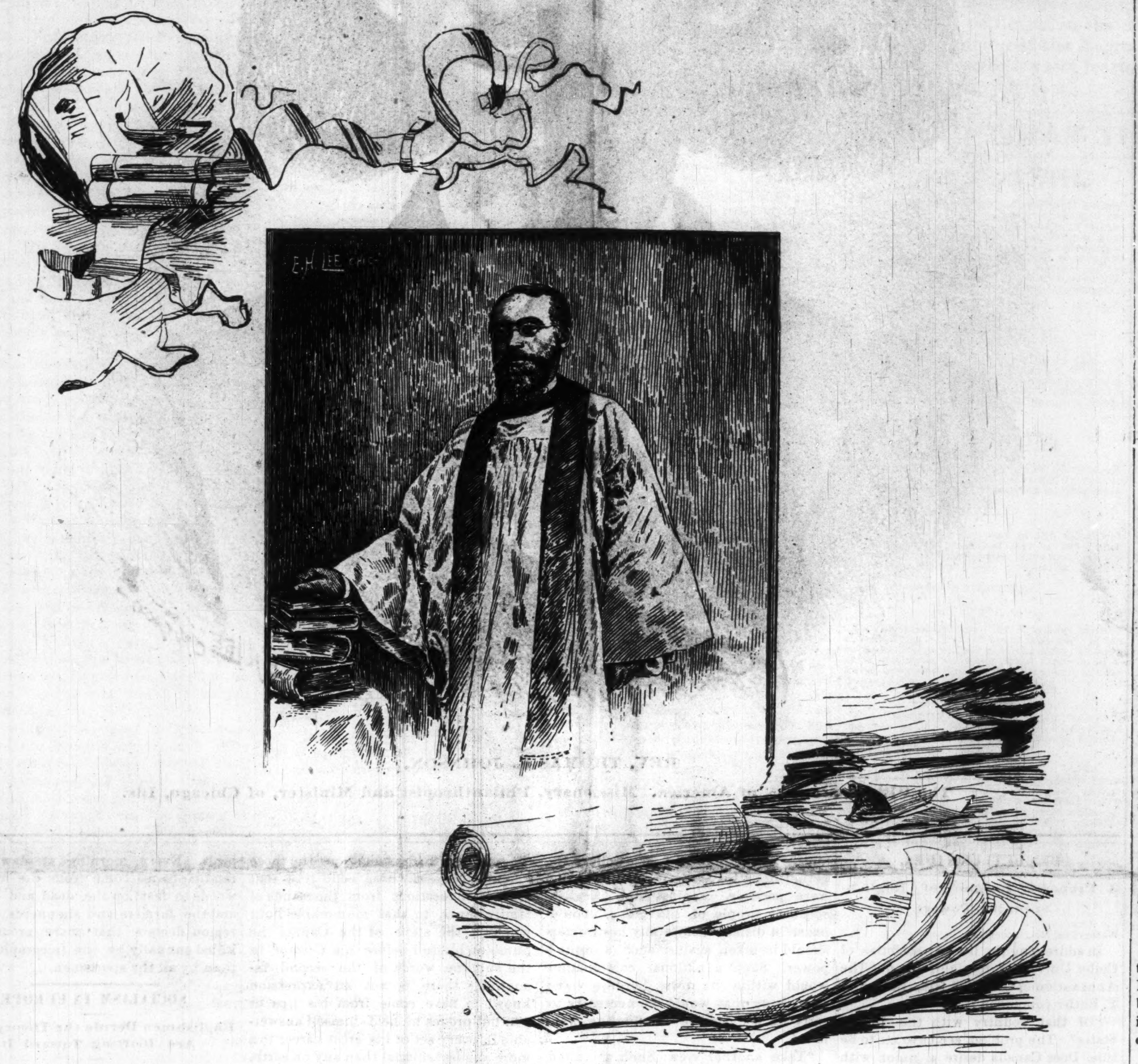
Prof. Scarborough complained of the treatment which he had received and an apology was tendered him, but what of that. Could one hundred apologies atone for the insult? Perhaps he will inform the public.

On Wednesday morning the subject, "Denominational Schools," was discussed, and in the evening a number of of papers were read, among them being one by Prof. J. H. Burrus, of Rodney, Miss., on the "Educational Progress of the Colored People of the South. Although a few persons were admitted to the first floor, yet several were snubbed and made go to the gallery.

Exceedingly interesting papers were delivered on Thursday and Friday, but the colored teachers had grown so disgusted with the scant courtesy shown them that they lost all interest in the meetings and failed to attend any of them in a body. Prof. Scarborough on Friday afternoon read an instructive paper before the department of higher instruction in the First Prerbyterian Church. Very few white people attended the meeting.

The Association clored its poorest meeting on Eriday evening, and as though to show its appreciation of all that had taken place passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this association hereby expresses its high appreciation of the generous and hospitable reception extended to it in this beautiful city of the south, and especially of the admirable arrangements made for the meetings of the association and its several departments, and for the entertainment and comfort of its members—arrangements never excelled in the history of the Association with possibly one exception, the California meeting.



REV. CHARLES H. THOMPSON, D. D, of New Orleans

REV. CHAS. H. THOMPSON, D. D.,

Priest, Scholar and Educator, of New Orleans, La.

Rev. Charles H. Thompson, D. D., whose portrait we present to our readers in this issue, was born in Pennsylvania and educated at Oberlin College and Theological Seminary, Ohio, and in 1869 received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Avery College. Dr. Thompson is an unmixed, full blooded Negro, and is admitted to be one of the best Hebrew scholars of his race in America. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of Theology in Straight University at New Orleans. In 1874 was elected President of Alcorn University, at Rodney, Miss., and his services were in demand for the best offices in the church and educational work. In 1878 he was chosen to and accepted the Presidency of the Southern University at New Orleans. He is now Vice Chancellor of Columbia University and rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in the last named city. His elevation to the priesthood in the Episcopal church and in a Southern diocese is due alone to his ripe scholarship and sterling worth as a man. He has just been chosen to and accepted the rectorship of St. Mary's church, at Vicksburg, Miss. This is a very important position to which he is called by the Bishop of Mississippi. He will here be the Bishop's adviser in formulating a vigorous church and educational work. W. H. W.

There are twenty colored ladies who teach in the white schools of Massachusetts.

Mr. J. H. Jenkins is a popular and prosperous liquor dealer of Richmond, Virginia.

Fred H. Ball, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is a songster and comedian of considerable ability.

Hon. N. Wright Cuney, of Galveston, Texas, has been appointed collector of Port, at a snug salary.

Marion Strong, colored, has been appointed post master at Delma, Ala. The white men are demanding his removal.

Wm. R. J. Hawkins, Clerk of Graham county, Kansas, is the first colored man to hold such an office in the State of Kansas.

Fred L. McGee, a young hotel man formerly of Chicago but now practicing law in St. Paul, Minn., won his first case last week.

Hon. John M. Langston say he will accept nothing from this administration except his seat in Congress to which he was duly elected.

Senator Higgins is making a desperate efforts to test the legality of the State registration laws by which a large colored vote is annulled in Delaware.

The colored men of New Orleans are talking of orgrnizing a Fire and Life Insurance Company in that city, so bitter is the discrimination against insuring the lives and property of colored men.

A piano belonging to a colored man at Jersey Store, Pa., was carried away by a flood. He afterward found it in middle of a field several miles away and $1,700, which he had stored in it, undisturbed.

Miss Minnie Orness, a musician, of Weatherford, Texas, has just written a drama, which was put on the stage by local light of that place and made a decided hit last week. The drama possesses many strong points and is of a very high literary order.

The colored people of East St. Louis, Ill., have recently organized an A. F. & A. M. S. Society with seventeen members, conducted by Wm. Young, D. D., of Belleville, Ill. Instalation took place on the 17th inst. by T. P. Gordan, W. M., of Morning Star Lodge, No. 19 of Brooklyn; Ill.

Nine years ago Wm. Jackson, a colored youth, rescued an Irish emigrant who fell off a New York ferry boat. since that time the thrifty Irishman has become wealthy, but he never forgot his rescuer, and last week when Jackson was married Mr. O'Neil attended his wedding and presented him with $5,000 and a fine pair of mules.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, has accepted a call at Vicksburg, Miss. His congregation is loath to part with him, but their loss of so estimable a gentleman will be a great gain for the people of the Hill City.

Rev. Henderson, pastor of the Congregational church, leaves with his estimable wife for a visit to Vermont.

Thirty five Democrats were fired from the Custom House on the 1st inst.

The two young colored men, appointed postmasters at Bay St. Louis and Ocean Springs, have entered upon the discharge of their duties.

Hon. Lucian Laminier, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, died on the 2d of July. Also Prof. Frederick Chapman, on the 30th of June.

THE FREEMAN. A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER. EDWARD E. COOPER, PROPRIETOR.

ALPHONSE DAUDET is thinking of making a visit to this country this summer.

ADMIRAL NELSON said that he owed his success to being always fifteen minutes ahead of time.

THE man who picks up the trains at Queen Victoria's "drawing-rooms" is Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Faul. He has been manipulating trains for nearly forty-nine years and has become bent and worn in the service.

"WE don't want any 'God bless ye's,' "said Dr. Talmage at a meeting in Brooklyn to raise money for the Johnstown survivors: we want cash. Some of the meanest men I ever knew have been prodigal of 'God bless ye's.' "

IN Paris the saccharine or sugar made from coal has been unanimously condemned by the medical profession. because it seriously troubles digestion. In consequence of their recommendation a law has been enacted prohibiting the use of coal sugar as an article of food.

THE usual medical complaint against ice water is heard at the beginning of the warm season, but most people seem to prefer living comfortably for a less average duration of life than living without the use of ice a longer period. It is curious to notice the extent to which ice water has been adopted abroad.

IN Matagorda county, Texas, are a number of negroes who are natives of Africa. They were pirated and brought here from Guinea during the brief period of the republic. They preserve many of the strange customs of savagery, use their own language among themselves and retain all the superstitions of fetichism.

IN one of the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., they have a novel method of punishing boys who use bad language. When any of the young men are caught saying anything profane they are made rinse their mouths with water which has been left standing in a quassia cup. The water is exceedingly bitter and makes a lasting impression on the boys.

PETER TREXLER, of Catawissa Valley, Ohio, noted a peculiar flavor in his tea, and Mrs. Trexler on lifting the kettle lid found within a beautiful trout boiled to death. Mr. Trexler had kept it for years in the spring to purify the water. Usually his wife got water from the spring in a bucket but being hurried this time she lowered the teakettle, clapped the lid on without looking into it, and set it boiling merrily on the wood fire, and the trout was in the pot.

THE Esguimaux of the Hudson's Straights are in the habit of making offerings of various articles to spirits, and scraps of food, powder and shot, tobacco and the like are to be found on the graves of their dead. But they are anxious to concilliate all the known supernatural powers as well as the unknown, and, therefore, they made similar offerings to the beacon in the shape of a man recently erected in that region. When two cannons, undoubtedly left upon the shore by some early explorers, were stood on end, bullets, shot and a lot of other rubbish fell out, which the natives explained had been put there as "an offering to the spirits."

MRS. REUBEN FROST, of Johnson county, Louisiana, has two genuine madstones that were given her years ago by her father, the famous huntsman, Lord Price. Their power of extracting the poison of rabid dogs has never been tested, though they will be loaned to any applicant. Mrs. Frost says her father killed in his lifetime upward of five hundred deer and found only three madstones, two of which he gave her when a girl. She further states that her father told her that a hunter could tell as soon as a deer was killed whether or not its stomach contained the magic stone, as in every instance where the stone is the hair of the animal slain turned the reverse from its natural position when cold in death.

Fired the Book Agent.

"Look here, Charley, did you see that?"

"No. What was it?"

"That man there picking up his books just jumped from the top of those high front steps. The man of the house aimed a kick at him. He must have jumped twenty feet."

"He's a book agent, probably."

"Yes, and he speaks well for Chicago literary activity. This town, I tell you, is taking some big leaps in literature."—Chicago Herald.

Where They Are.

Social Philosopher—"Fifty years ago our statesmen and orators loomed up among the first in the world. Where are they now?"

Able Editor—"In the newspaper offices."—New York Weekly.

REV. THOMAS L. JOHNSON,

The "Black Stanley" of America. Missionary, Philanthropist and Minister, of Chicago, Ills.

BEN BUTLER'S IDEA.

A Proposed League of English-Speaking Powers.

Waterville, Me., special.

In addressing the literary societies of Colby University, to-night, upon "The Annexation of Canada." Gen. Benjamin F. Butler concluded thus:

"Of that country with the United States? The problem seems to me to be this. Does Canada desire a union with the United States? If she so signifies her wish in a recognizable form, England has no power to prevent it. If Canada does not, then England has no power to enact it. She may throw Canada off as a dependency, but she can not throw her upon the United States. Would it not be the more feasible, the more sensible, the more statesmanlike and effective manner of bringing together the United States and Canada to enter into negotiations for that purpose, carefully and in the most friendly spirit, the negotiators in charge having only one idea in common—that is, how can the three peoples best get together? Our late attempt at negotiations and enactments, for diplomacy it could not be called, will only result in raising ill-feeling on the part of our neighbors, because of the annoying thought that for the first time in the history of diplomacy has a province been left to carry on a diplomatic struggle with a nation almost without the aid of the parent country under a threat from the nation that the consequences of failure of treaty were to be visited on the province alone. Why should: the diplomacy, instead of this paltry and narrow matter, be that negotiations should be approached with a view of uniting the two adjacent English-speaking peoples lying side by side in America in the same commercial and business ness conditions between each other, with or without a zollverein, as may be determined, leaving Great Britain, whose institutions depend upon the same constitutional provisions, and whose laws of freedom give equal protection to their several peoples, later, when her interest or safety demands, to come into like compact with the United States and Canada in a league against the world, if any part of the world should see fit to take a stand, which none would or could successfully do?

"Negotiations conducted on such a basis and for such an end could be carried on without touching the pride or arousing jealousies, with none but the kindest sentiments being evolved in either people. Two great navies to menace each other with their enormous equipment and consequent expenditures and losses by decay would be at once dispensed with. A small, inexpensive navy could bid the world defiance. All Europe and Asia joined together in battle array, if such a thing were possible, against the English speaking people of the globe, would pause in dismay before any hostile step should be taken against such a united power. Such a national combination would within its own borders have everything that would be necessary to carry on a defensive or offensive warfare.

"Take another view: Such a united power as I have sketched would save all the other nations of Europe from a final and inevitable bankruptcy because of maintaining immense armies and navies to the restriction of their people to hold each other in check. To that English speaking league every nation would be obliged to submit for arbitrament every cause of difference, if not because of fear of its armed intervention, yet because of its holding the money of the world. No war could be carried on which that power should disapprove, and any nation might disarm who should be protected even by the promise of financial aid from the pledge of the united English speaking people of the earth."

Lincoln's Religion.

The forthcoming (August) number of the Century will contain a chapter on "Lincoln and the Churches," in the Lincoln History, by Messrs. Hay and Nicolay, from which the following is an extract from advance sheets:

He was a man of profound and intense religious feeling. We have no purpose of attempting to formulate his creed; we question if he himself ever did so. There have been swift witnesses who, judging from expressions uttered in his callow youth, have called him an atheist, and others who, with the most laudable intentions, have remembered improbable conversations which they bring forward to prove at once his orthodoxy and their own intimacy with him. But leaving aside these apochryphal evidences, we have only to look at his authentic public and private utterances to see how deep and strong in all the latter part of his life was the current of his religious thought and emotion. He continually invited, and appreciated at their highest value, the prayers of good people. The pressure of the tremendous problems by which he was surrounded; the awful moral significance of the contest in which he was the chief combatant; the overwhelming sense of personal responsibility which never left him for an hour—all contributed to produce, in a temperament naturally serious and predisposed to a spiritual view of life and conduct, a sense of reverent acceptance of the guidance of a superior Power. From that morning when standing amid the falling snowflakes on the railway car at Springfield, he asked the prayers of his neighbors in those touching phrases whose echo rose that night in invocations from thousands of family altars, to that memorable hour when on the steps of the Capitol he humbled himself before his Creator in the sublime words of the second inaugural, there is not an expression known to have come from his lips or pen but proves he held himself answerable in every act of his great career to a more august tribunal than any on earth. The fact that he was not a communicant of any church, and that he was singularly reserved in regard to his personal religious life, gives only the greater force to these striking proofs of his profound reverence and faith.

Wages in the Glass Industry.

Harper's Magazine.

The best wages in the glass industry are received by the window-glass blowers, sometimes reaching twelve dollars per day. The master melters rank next, though they seldom get more than half that amount. From these earnings the prices slope down to the small tending boys, who are paid thirty cents for ten hours' work. The blower's occupation is laborious, but not unhealthful. He works eight or ten hours at a stretch, finishing one melt of glass. There are four or five melts every week, each requiring sixteen hours to fuse, ten hours of blowing, and ten hours of flattening. The work is always by the piece, and in teams and in "shops," each composed of one master workmen and several younger assistants. There are in operation 160 furnaces, at which there are employed about 4,000 blowers, gatherers, flatteners, and cutters. They are bound together by a union that dictates the quantity each workmen may make, the number of apprentices that may be taken (generally not more than two to a furnace), that prohibits any foreign workman from getting a place in the factori es, or any glass from being made in the months of July and August. The average time they have worked in the last four years has been less than eight months and a half, much of the time lost has been spent in strikes or disputes with the manufacturers about wages.

Telegraph Wires and Birds.

It has been supposed that birds become accustomed to the presence of telegraph wires, and are careful to avoid them in flying, but it would seem either that this is a mistake or that the birds on the Scotch and English moors are less intelligent than their fellows. Systematic observation there along a line of telegraph wires has shown that great destruction of bird-life goes on throughout the year and that at certain seasons the roadside is literally strewn with the remains of unfortunate grouse, block game, partridge, snipe, and other birds. Every morning at dawn marauding bands come from the lowland woods to feast on the dead and dying, and the farmers and shepherds in the region declare that more grouse are killed annually by the telegraph wires than by all the sportsmen.

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE.

Englishmen Deride the Theory, But Are Drifting Toward It.

London dispatch.

It is reported from Berne that the band of exiled Socialists now located in Switzerland have already been made to feel the pressure of the goverment officials now exerted in response to the representations made by Germany, Russia and Austria, and that they have concluded to leave Switzerland. The probability that London will now become the rendezvous for these hunted patriots is already making Englishmen nervous, and some of the newspapers here are demanding that the government take steps to make London as hot for them as Switzerland is likely to become. In this connection it is interesting to note that while Englishmen, as a rule, are as pronounced as ever in their detestation of and abhorrence for Socialists, they are drifting every day deeper and deeper into Socialism; while deriding the upholders of the theory, they are embracing with wholesouled enthusiasm the theory itself. And this is going on not only without protest from, but with the actual approval of, politicians, who would be most indignant if called Socialists. Professor Fawcett, a strong individualist, claims state monopoly in telephones, and Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster General and a strong Conservative, is urging the exercise of this monopoly. Professor Fawcett, too, was responsible for another big piece of socialism—the parcel post—and as for the present government, almost every member of the Cabinet has his portfolio full of socialist schemes. Mr. Balfour wants to drain bogs and build railways in Ireland. Mr. Smith is going to create a board of agriculture, so that the state may assist the farmer. Mr. Ritchie evolved the county councils with the sole idea that they would be more active—that is, more socialistic—than the old quarter sessions, and the Scotch Secretary is now pushing a similar measure for Scotland. Only the other day Sir William Harcourt remarked: "We are all Socialists now," and he struck very near the mark. Notwithstanding this, however, it is not at all probable that the exiles from Switzerland will be given a warm welcome by the generalty of Englishmen.

For once the farmers and the Prohibitionists are in thorough agreement—both believe that this is a mighty wet summer.

LIVELY TURNS OF THOUGHT.

California sent 3,500,000 pounds of honey to Europe last year.

Paris Figaro prints a special edition in an office 500 feet up in the Eiffel tower.

Paper tough as wood is said now to be made by mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in the process of manufacture.

The skeleton of the largest elephant ever killed in India is to be sent to the museum at Madras. It is 10 feet 6 inches high.

The cultivation of pineapples is rapidly extending to southern Florida. One grower will have 103,000 pines to ship this season.

A farmer by the name of Josh Wiggins, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who is short of stock, works his boy instead of a mule.

Last year the number of visitors to Shakespeare's birthplace was 16,800, Americans constituting one-fourth of the number.

A London paper advertises: "Lady wanted to draw, at home, original designs for coffin furniture." Cheerful employment that, very.

Twenty-two cases of insanity have been brought before the judge at Tacoma, W. T., since last March, and one-half of the cases are of persons who came from the east.

Look out for your rubber boots. A Yale sophomore is very seriously ill in New Haven, his blood having been poisoned by the aniline dyes of the lining of his rubber boots.

The height of snobbishness is reached at English bazars, where money is taken as the price of an introduction to this and that beauty or titled lady presiding over tables.

The supreme court of Mississippi has imposed two fines of $250 each upon a railroad for failure to provide separate but like accommodations for the black and white races.

Of this year's graduating class at Princeton, thirty-two will, it is said, become lawyers, twenty-one ministers, fourteen doctors, twelve business men and two newspaper men.

Down in North Carolina an eleven-year-old son of the boss brick mason is earning his $2.50 a day. He is at work on the outside of the wall, where none but experts handle the trowel.

The ruling passion was exemplified in a Williamsport, Pa., lady who, seeing flood-stained baby clothes sold at a sacrifice, expressed regret that she hadn't a baby to utilize the bargains.

The greatest snuff-taking country in the world is France, though it shows a decline in the habit. In 1869 the consumption was 13,000,000 pounds, or seven ounces per head. Now it is five ounces.

A tramp stole a clothes line worth 25 cents from an Indiana farmer, and eighteen men turned out and pursued him for thirty miles to give him a switching. The object was to convert him to honesty.

The total Indian population is less than 250,000. Of these 21,232 live in houses and 9,612 families are engaged in agriculture. And among these so-called savages there are 28,663 church members.

A Mexican robber who was shot by order of the government received six bullets in his breast and got up and ran thirty rods before falling down to die. The Mexican tough is a hard chap to kill.

The hotels in some of the larger Mexican cities are now run after the American fashion, except that if you kick to the landlord about the bugs he has the porter go up and shoot as many as he can find.

A Frenchman tried his flying machine in the suburbs of Paris the other day. He flew off a barn and it will be several months before his broken legs will allow him to canter around as blithely as before.

The State Geologist of West Virginia believes there are caves in that state twice as large as the mammoth, but the trouble is to find them. Whenever a hunter's foot slips into a hole he should investigate.

None of the railroads in India run baggage cars, and no traveler is allowed to take a trunk. Whatever he carries must be bundled up, and no porter will move a bundle three feet without demanding ten cents.

A very handsome granite monument has been placed over the grave of Edward Payson Roe, the novelist, in the Cornwall village cemetery. Upon it are engraved a number of quotations from his best known works. The monument was erected by Mrs. Roe.

Great Britain counts on soon having the largest dynamo in the world. It is being made for the new electric light works at Deptford. The shaft of the machine will be turned out of a block of steel weighing seventy-five tons, which has just been cast in Glasgow.

There are some curious men on the legal bench in this country. A Connecticut court fines a man $5 for lying in wait to kill his wife and stabbing her, and an Ohio court calls it assault and battery when four bullets are fired into a farmer and he is robbed of his wallet.

A setter dog, owned by Robert Bruden, of Bristol, Pa., has just been found after having been locked up in a barn without food or water for a period of six weeks. When discovered the dog was as thin as a shingle and unable to stand up. He, however, soon revived on being fed.

The experiment of going down the Idaho mine at Grass Valley, Cal., in submarine armor to put out the fire has been unsuccessful. The heat was too great and gas passed under the helmets of the two men who descended. They reached the 900-foot level, or within 100 feet of the fire.

On the lawn of Joel Scarlett, at Kennett Square, Pa., a few evenings since, a circle about four feet in diameter seemed to have been scalded in the grass. On closer look it was found covered with yellowish fungi, which turned bluish-black when the sun came out. The phenomenon has been observed several times, and was called a "fairy circle."

A milkman at Pottstown, Pa., served a well-to family whose regular supply was a cent's worth of milk a day, the cent being left outside in a cup. He lost on measure, but filled the cup daily to oblige them. But when on a recent morning he found three cups set out with a penny in each instead of a larger vessel with three pennies he thought it time to drop the contract and drive away.

A housekeeper gives the following rule for keeping ice-water: To keep ice-water in an ordinary pitcher fold several newspapers into a square which will set over and entirely cover your pitcher. Line with canton flannel, stitching all tightly into place; cover with dark flannel (green looks cool), make a handle across the top to lift it by, and you find that you have a small, convenient and effective cooler.

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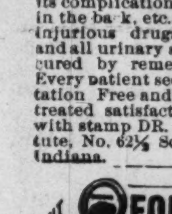

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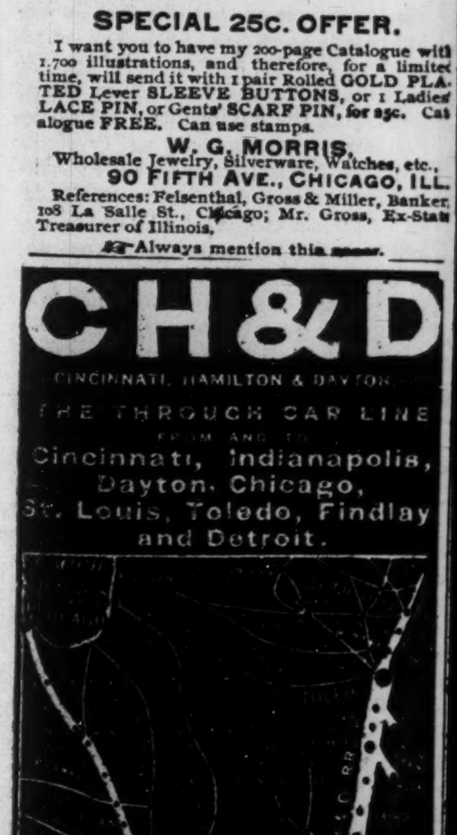

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CHAS. H. ROCKWELL

A DEADLY PLAYTHING.

How a Pair of Big Bears Once Fooled with a Can of Nitro-Glycerine.

"There was an explosion of nitro-glycerine in the oil regions once that has always been looked upon as one of the many mysterious happenings of that country," said J. C. Henry, one of the early operators in Venango county, to the New York Sun correspondent, "because people would never believe what I told them about it and the way it came to occur. My explanation of it was the truth, though, and I am the only person who actually knows that the explosion was not of any mysterious orign. It was the result of one of the most curious incidents that ever came to pass in that curious country.

"I think it was in '61 that Roberts, the torpedo man, first demontrated the utility of his nitro-glycerine torpedoes for shooting oil wells after they had been drilled. Soon after they came into use I put down a well in one of the wildest parts of the region, and any one who was ever in that section of the state at that time has some idea of what that means. Nitro-glycerine, being a new thing, people hadn't got used to handling it yet, and but few safeguards had been thrown around the carrying and storing of the deadly stuff. We all knew that it was apt to go off on very slight provacation sometimes, and it was going off every day, here and there about the region, wiping folks off the face of the earth as completely as if they had never been on it.

"We struck the sand in my well along toward the evening of July 3. There was a good showing for oil, and all it wanted was a good shot of nitro-glycerine. I had ordered a supply of the stuff, and it was to have been at the well that day, but hadn't come. The next day being the Fourth, and my men having made arrangements for celebrating somewhere along the creek, we concluded to suspend operations until the 5th. I had no idea the nitro-glycerine would be delivered on the Fourth. I remained at the well that day, and to my surprise the teamster came in with a big can of the explosive. I didn't care to have it around, and wanted him to take it back and come with it the next day, but he wouldn't do it, and placed it on the derrick floor.

"I made up my mind to get away from there as soon as I could. The woods were full of wild animals still, and scarcely a day passed that bear and wild cats were not seen prowling around. I stepped into the derrick to get my coat, and while I was there I heard a noise in the brush, and looking out saw two big bears slouching along right toward the derrick. I wasn't posted on bear and without waiting to think much about it, being pretty well frightened, I sprang for the ladder and climbed up into the derrick and got on a beam twenty feet or so above the floor to wait for the unwelcome visitors to go on about their business. It seemed, though, that they had made up their minds that their business required them to make an investigation of the premises and they came right on and shambled in on the derrick floor. They nosed around among the machinery, dangled the ropes, and clattered about generally. They didn't appear to be in any hurry at all and I began to get uneasy.

"But if I was uneasy over their fooling around among the machinery what do you suppose my feelings were when the bright tin can containing the nitro-glycerine caught the eyes of the bears and they began to push and roll it about on the floor? The perspiration rolled off of me in great beads and I actually believed that I could feel my hair turning white. I did not know what minute the bears would thump the can against something hard enough to explode it. What the result of such a catastrophe would have been it isn't necessary to hint at. But all the while the bears were having great fun with the can. By and by one of the bears lifted it in his paws and rose up on his hind feet, holding the can at arm's length, fully six feet from the floor. All he had to do was to drop it and all my men would have found when they came back next day would have been a big hole in the ground. As the bear stood there holding that can of death his companion rose up on his hind feet two three yards away and gazed at him in an expectant sort of way. I had often heard that bears amused themselves in melon patches in playing catch with each other by chucking a melon to and fro between them. I made up my mind that these two bears were about to have a little diversion of that kind with that can of nitro-glycerine. I shut my eyes and waited for the climax that would surely follow. It didn't come and I looked down again and found that the bears had changed their minds about that game of catch and were rolling the can about on the floor again.

"By and by a new idea seemed to strike the jolly pair. A hundred yards or so from the derrick there was a ravine. One of the bears rolled the can out of the derrick, and both of them began to scramble with it on the ground, competing with one another in giving it impetus over the rough surface in the direction of the ravine. At every shove the can was liable to be sent flying against some of the many big stones that lay thick on the ground but by some good fortune it missed them every time, and at last the bears had jostled it along almost to the ravine. I was so weak and trembling from the fearful suspense I had been subjected to that I could hardly keep hold on my perch. I regarded the danger as practically over now and was putting myself together to get down from there and take to the woods, when I saw one of the bears rear up on his haunches with the nitro-glycerine can in his paws. He stood close to a big rock. He raised the can above his head, and I saw at once that he had made up his mind to find out what there was in that can, anyhow. I threw my arms and legs around the beam and hung on for dear life. The bear hurled the can against the rock. There was a sound as of twenty claps of thunder rolled into one. The earth shook and my derrick swayed and rattled. There was a shower of rock and trees and dirt for miles around. when that ceased everything was as still as the tomb. Where the bears stood there was a yawning gulf. I got down somehow from my perch on the derrick and made my way to the scene of the explosion. Among all the debris it had scattered about there wasn't any more trace of bear than if they had been soap bubbles that had burst. The explosion was heard for miles, but people laughed when I attempted to explain it, and to this day they persist in calling it a profound mystery."

Help Yourself

Fight your own battles. Hoe your own row. Ask no favors of any one, and you'll succeed a thousand times better than one who is always beseeching some one's influence and patronage. No one will ever help you as you help yourself, because no one will be so heartily interested in your affairs. The first step will be such a long one, perhaps; but carving your own way up the mountain you make each one lead to another, and stand firm while you chop still another out. Men who have made fortunes are not those who have had $5,000 given them to start with, but boys who have started fair with a well-earned dollar or two.

Men who acquire fame have never been thrust into popularity by puffs begged or paid for, or given in friendly spirit. They have outstretched their own hands and touched the public heart. Men who win love do their own wooing, and I never knew a man to fail so signally as one who induced his affectionate grandmother to speak a good word for him. Whether you work for fame, for love, for money or for anything else, work with your hands and heart and brain. Say "I will" and some day you will conquer. Never let any man have it to say, "I have dragged you up." Too many friends sometimes hurt a man more than none at all.—Ex.

Wounded Eagle.

A wounded or enraged eagle is an ugly antagonist. L. C. Brinkman, of Burlington, had an encounter with a wounded eagle not long ago, which he does not care to repeat. While hunting he fired at an eagle and broke the bird's wing, but did not otherwise injure it.

Expecting to make an easy captnre of his prize he went forward. To his surprise the eagle flew at his face, and had he not warded it off with his arm his eyes would have been put out by the savage bird. As it was, it gripped his arm, and, despite his efforts to free himself, he could not shake the eagle off.

It struck at him with his sound wing, dug its sharp talons through his clothing into his arm, and used its beak most viciously. He called to his friends a short distance away. They came and killed the bird, and then pried its claws out of the flesh of his forearm and leg, which were badly lacerated.

Mr. Brinkman's wounds were quite serious. He will bear the scars for many a day.—Youth's Companion.

Getting His Hand In.

"I say, Jinks," said Blinks, "what in thunder is the matter with Winks? From being one of the must steady and economic fellows in the world, he has suddenly become a veritable spendthrift; goes to parties, balls, banquets; the opera, everything. Never saw such a change in my life."

"You let Winks alone, old fellow," was the quiet reply, "he knows what he's about. He's only getting ready for his marriage with Miss Bullion in June. You know she has a million a year to spend."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

We Cheerfully Comply.

A woman writes the following note to this office: "Last Sunday a gentleman and his wife called at my home, and during their stay the wife was so mean to her husband that I resolved to behave myself better in future to my own husband. Please print this for the benefit of other wives who are at times thoughtless and harsh."—Atchison Globe.

Cruelty in a Race.

A jockey was taken to court by an inspector for the English Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for cruelty, he having flogged and spurred a mare in a race although she was hopelessly beaten. The jockey was fined £3 and costs or two weeks in prison.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

The New Method of Killing Criminals More Painful than Boiling in Molten Lead.

"The enforcement of the death penalty by means of electric currents would not only be agonizing beyond conception, but would also be barbarous in the extreme." This is the deliberate opinion of Myron Law, superintendent of the electrical department of the Brush Electric company of this city, says the Philadelphia Record. He was talking recently of the coming electric execution of the murderer Kemmle at Buffalo.

Mr. Law proceeded to give some interesting facts to demonstrate the truth of the conclusion at which he had arrived. "Any person," said he, "who is thoroughly acquainted with an electric current could not possibly have any other idea than this. It is absurd to claim that execution by electricity is less painful than hanging, that it would be instantaneous in its effects, or that it would do away with any repugnant features of our public executions."

"In the first place death by electricity is not painless. Hanging, throat-cutting, the guillotine, shooting, burning to death in molton lead or in furnaces are painless executions when compared with that by electricity. Let me cite a few instances of the pain felt by those who have received severe electric shocks. Six years ago one of my men named John Smith cut an electric wire which he thought to be 'dead.' This was on Eighth street, between Sansam and Walnut. Standing on the ladder, with one hand he grasped the ruptured wire, which fed forty-eight lamps and had a current of 2,200 volts passing through it. With the other hand he held by means of plyers the other end of the wire. Immediately he made the most heart-rendering screams for help. His hands were rivited fast and his whole body was undergoing most terrible contortions.

"The electric current of 2,200 volts strength was passing through his body and pinned him to the spot. We threw a rope over his hands and jerked him from his perilous position. Both of his hands were burned terribly and his whole system was shattered. When he had sufficiently recovered a few days later to be able to talk intelligently he said that his sufferings were terrible beyond description.

"Another man in our employ once received the full force of a current of several hundred volts. In removing his hands from the wire one of his fingers dropped off, having been burned almost to a crisp by the current. During the accident his face showed in a frightful manner intense pain and his body was in a constant tremor.

"Of course, electricity can instantaneously kill a person, but in that infinitessimally small space of time of the transition from life to death the person will suffer inconceivable pain. Although the speed of electricity is at the rate of 286,000 miles per second the killing can not be so instantaneous as to preclude all pain. Every particle of the nervous tissue is polarized, and polarization causes each particle of matter to revolve on its axis, which means the stretching of the nerves out of all proportion and consequently the most intense pain. But the great fault with execution by electricity is that it is almost impossible to ascertain just how strong a current will kill a man instantaneously and yet not be a barbarous mode of killing. If the current be but a few volts stronger than that required to instantly execute a certain person the consequences would be terrible. It would disfigure the body beyond recognition and would disintegrate every portion of the corpse.

"Should the current be just a trifle too weak to execute a person it would throw him into a trance so death-like that it is probable that the body would be buried alive. So in order to reduce this new mode of execution to a practical scientific working the amount of resistance in each body would have to be previously tested before any approximate idea could be reached as to how strong a current would surely kill without disfiguring or disintegrating the body or throwing the body into a trance. But even if this desideratum is found, there might be some hitch or slight fault in the electrical apparatus which would spoil everything."

Remedy For Sunstrokes.

Whatever is to be done in this disease, must be done quickly. Clinical, as well as experimental observations, enforces this doctrine. There should in such cases be no waiting for the doctor. The remedy is so simple, the death so imminent, that the good Samaritan passing by should save his brother. The good Samaritan must, however, have a cool head to be useful. Not every man who falls unconscious on a hot day has a sunstroke. There is fortunately one criterion so easy of application that any one can use it. Go at once to the fallen man, open his shirt bosom and lay the hand upon his chest; if the skin be cool, you may rest assured that whatever is the trouble, it is not sunstroke. If, on the contrary, the skin be burning hot, the case is certainly sunstroke, and no time should be lost. The patient should be carried to the nearest pump or hydrant, stripped to his waist, and bucketful after bucketful of cold water dashed over him until consciousness begins to return, or the intense heat of the surface decidedly abates.—St. Louis Magazine.

Not Quite Explained.

Mrs. Blonde (wildly)—"Where did this black hair come from?"

Mr. Blonde—"I was riding behind a black horse and he switched his tail——"

"This is *fine* hair."

"Yes, it was a fine horse."—New York Weekly.

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A National Colored Newspaper and the only pictorial colored journal published in the United States. As a bold and fearless champion of the Negro race it has no equal. It is independent in politics and fearless in its advocacy of the rights of the colored people.

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So far as we are acquainted with colored journalism, the best paper published in the interests of the colored people is The Freeman of this city. No other paper is doing as good work in the special field indicated. Its advocacy of the interests of the colored people is able and dignified, and its illustrated sketches of the colored literary men and women are exceedingly well conceived and executed.—Indianapolis Journal.

A GROWING PAPER.

The Freeman, a paper conducted in this city by Edward E. Cooper, in the interests of the colored race, has grown to be a creditable journal. It is illustrated each week, well printed, and is well conducted editorially.—Indianapolis News.

IT MUST BE SEEN.

The Freeman of this city is the ablest newspaper in the United States published by colored men. The paper itself is proof of this statement.—Sun.

The Washington Bee, one of the ablest colored newspapers published says of us: Editor Cooper, of the Indianapolis "Freeman," is the most enterprising Negro Journalist in the country.

The "Freeman" is a necessity.

The National Leader; The Freeman, of Indianapolis, Ind., E. E. Cooper, manager is the only pictorial publisher in the country. Though in its infancy it has taken front rank in illustrates newspaperdom. We consider it the Harper's Weekly of the colored race.

The illustrated "Freeman" of Indianapolis, Ind., is to the colored people, what Frank Leslie is to the whites.—The Advocate, Leavenworth, Kan.

Brother Optic; The Freeman the only illustrated Negro newspaper published, shoots straight at the mark, and fills a long felt need in Negro Journalism. It speaks its sentiments, regardless of friends, and asks for the recognition of the Negro—not as brutes but as American citizens. How can our leaders do without it?

One of our contempoaries kindly says; The Freeman is a new and long needed venture in Negro journalism, every department complete and ably managed, which demonstrates the fact that we have men among us who possess the same marke tastes, traits and abilities which the white men have."

Another remarks; "The Freeman adds another brilliant star to Negro Journalism. Unlike the ordinary weekly journal, it is an illustrated paper, with strong editorials and fresh news that gives it a decided advantage over the average weekly newspaper.

The Freeman, the only illustrated journal in America published by colored men, came to our desk this week, and is beyond all apprehension the neatest and best. Success to you Brother Cooper.—Leavenworth Advocate.

The Freeman is the only illustrated paper published by a colored man in the United States It is a credit to Edward E. Cooper, the talented editor and proprietor, and to his race. We commend it to our friends and patrons.—The Crusade.

It is one of the most instructive and interesting papers we have ever read.—Plain Speaker, South Carolina.

It is the best effort yet made in Negro journalism. It deserves a place around the fireside of every lover of the race.—The Vindicator.

The Freeman is a credit to journalism, and shows that we are rising.—The Herald, Va.,

The Freeman is, without a doubt, the most creditable journalistic effort yet put forth by the Negro. It is striking evidence and unmistakable proof of latent and undeveloped genius and innate ability lying dormant in the Negro race. It is the duty of every reading Negro to encourage and support this most excellent paper.—Pine Bluff Hornet.

"It is a credit too and shows the advance the colored race is making in journalism," says another.

The position of The Freeman among the Negro journals is admirable and unique. The faithful portraiture and graphic sketches of noted colored men published weekly are gratifying in a high degree.—Southern News.

The Freeman is indeed the best and finest journal published by the Negro race, It contains cuts and biographical sketches of our prominent men and women, and portrays the colored race as it is.—Progress, Ala.

On the last page is always found a comic cut of some of the common discriminations practiced against the race. The paper is well edited, and a credit to the editor and the race.—The Corner stone.

Decidedly the best newsyaper in typographical makeup and mechanical arrangement published in this country is The Freeman, an illustrated independent journal issued every Saturday at Indianapolis, Ind. If our people desire a really good paper we advise them to subscribe to it. Among its contributors are many of the best Negro writers in this country.—Va, Lancet.

The Freeman is by far the best and ablest newspaper the colored people have ever had.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

As a Newspaper.

It gives a complete review of the doings of the colored people everywhere. It gives special attention to the worthy achievements and general progress of the race.

A Political Paper.

It is independent in politics and fearless in its advocacy of the rights of the colored people. It will commend the good and condemn the bad in all parties. It believes in free speech, a free ballot and a fair count.

An Historical Paper.

It devotes unceasing research to the hitherto unpublished history of the Negro in this country and will from time to time print and illustrate the legends and romances of the Negro, written by colored authors.

A Literary Paper.

It keeps a pace with the educational and literary progress of the race. It will review all books and criticise all publications by colored men and women. It endeavors to encourage and create a demand for the works of colored authors

An Illustrated Paper.

It portrays the colored race as it is, and not as it is misrepresented by many of our white contemporaries. It will print from time to time cuts and sketches of our prominent men and women, and full contemporary happenings which relate to colored people.

A General Newspaper.

It is the peer of any in the land, and is brimful of spicy news each week. Particular attention will be given to the stage, the pulpit, the school room and workshop and the leading occupations and professions of the race.

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It has no equal as an advertising medium, reaching as it does a class of people, not reached by the white papers. Rates can be had by application at our office.

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EDWARD E. COOPER, PROPRIETOR

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Hereafter, all persons paying money to us through agents, will receive a receipt direct from this office in addition to receipt given them by agents whenever the money is turned in at the office. Subscribers will do us a favor by notifying us when such receipts are not promptly received.

THE Negroes of North Carolina are clamoring for a new leadership. What's the matter with Price, Dancy, Cheatham, Coleman, etc?

THE colored teachers of North Carolina did a wise thing recently in condemning a history which taught that the Negro was inferior to the white man This is the kind of race pride to be cultivated.

"FOR once in my life I wish I was a colored man," is what Rev. Wharton, of Baltimore, was forced to remark while attending the World's Sunday School Convention in London recently, so popular were the colored delegates and so eager was that vast concourse to hear them, Merry England stands alone in doing justice to mankind without regard to race, color or previous condition.

THE colored newspopers throughout the countrythat became frantic about the election of Harrison and idiotic in their denunciation of colored men who opposed it are devoting the major part of their space now in abusing Mr. Harrison because forsooth the editors of said papers have not been appointed to office. They seem to forget how loudly they then boasted of working for the "principles of the party."

IT appears that Negro education invites mistreatment in the South. In all of the disturbances and race wars over politics and citizens rights the colored man of education and influence with his race is the main target. The ignorant "hewers of wood and drawers of water" are seldom the victims, of the displeasure of the whites.

It is thought by the educated Negro that the south will be metamorphosed, hence the white mans anti-party.

THE National Education Association which was held in Nashville, Tenn., recently, has adjourned, and we do not hesitate to say that in one regard at least, it was a most dismal and hypocritical failure. The name of the association tells what its purpose is—to bring together the educators of the land. We do not understand that there is anything in the constitution which excludes colored educators, but in the conduct and deportment of the managers of the affair everything was done to snub and insult them. The meeting at Nashville was especially noted in its discrimination against the colored delegates. In the halls and opera houses where the meetings were held, they were asked to "go to the galleries," and at the barbeque they were pointed to a "chuck table" for "colored people." We can imagine nothing more ridiculous than this, coming from a class who profess to teach the "young idea" American justice, manhood and equality. It was a National hippodrome and the colored teachers showed their good sense and manhood by giving the affair a wide berth when its real motives become known. We repeat it, there is great work for the missionary in this country.

No evidence is needed to show that the colored people are now awakened to the advantages of education. The air of the whole Southland breathes at the present time the keenest desire in the homes of the humblest family to enjoy this blessing. Old and young are battling side by side in the class room toward the same object, and many noble sacrifices are being made to compass this want. A son or daughter, the sole support of an aged parent, goes off to school, but having no money is willing to work his way through and attend night school. The husband who himself sees his own sad deficieney, but is unable to do anything for himself in that direction, breaks up his household and sends off his wife to some distant institution to be educated because he sees the necessity. And so while the whole land is busily engaged discussing the condition of the Negro, he goes on by these silent, noble sacrifices, making sure and steady progress and is more than fully answering the expectations of his friends. No less than two millions of the colored people can read at least. This shows that no illiterate people have learnt so fast and made such strides in education in so short a period of their liberty as the colored people of this country. The facilities for getting an education now are such that no excuses can be made for remaining ignorant.

A DIVISION OF THE NEGRO VOTE.

We have received the following communication.

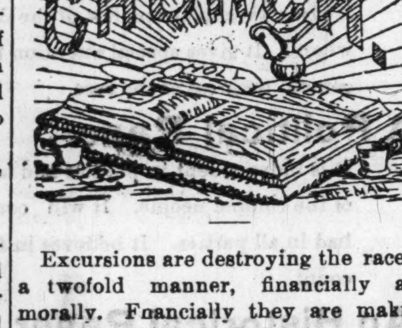
To the editor of the New York Age:

I have read your paper with increased interest since its establishment, and feel that I can seek information through no medium more reliable and competent than The Age. Many prominent men of both races have very strongly advocated a division of the "colored vote" in the Southern States. It is urged as the best practical means of securing full and equal political strength and recognition in that section. Please favor me with your views as to the real good to expect from such a division.

Washington, D. C., July 15. A SEEKER.

The main question here propounded has been discussed so often and so fully that little remains to be said upon it. The real good to be expected from such a division is apparent. Equal representation in making and inforcing the laws; justice in the courts; equal distribution of school funds; equal punishment for criminals of both races; the subjection of race discords to the material development of the country—these are some of the real good things which would follow a division of the white and colored voters on common sense lines such as the tariff question and administrative reform generally.

But where is the use of dwelling on this question now? The Southern white men have made up their minds to drive the Negro to the wall, and the Negro must oppose to the Democracy an unbroken front as long as this remains true. As long as the Republican party stands for everything in this respect that the Democratic party opposes the colored voters will remain in sentiment, action and purpose, Republican as solid, as thick and as impenetrable as a Chinese wall. When the Democratic party ceases to be a party of unmitigated cussedness the discussion of the question of a division of voters in the South will be in order.—N. Y. Age.



Excursions are destroying the race in a twofold manner, financially and morally. Financially they are making the rich richer and the poor poorer. The railroad companies get from our people $1,000 for every $100 they give in return. There is more money given away in these corporations in Florida every year than would be required to build a high grade school and endow it with all the necessary facilities to keep it in operation.—Ex.

The Huntsville District Conference of the M. E. Church will convene at Oakland, Ala, August 28d, '89. Rev. L. H. Mixon who was formerly a member of church is to read a paper on the "Life of Wesley."

The new Colored Presbyterian Church in Little Rock, Ark., refused a preacher whom they had sent for because he was black. These same people probably object to the white people drawing the color line.

The Negro believes in preparing for heaven and the white folks know it. This may account for the large amount of killing done by the white. They want to send the Negro "where he belongs."

Rev. C. S. Smith, whose work as secretary of the S. S. Union of the A. M. E. Church has been so remarkably successful during the past five years is recuperating in Chicago.

The colored people of the south contributed 2 2 missionaries and $143,450 last pear to the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. J. J. Coles and wife of the Baptist Church have sailed for Africa where they will engage in mission work.

The C. M. E's are endeavoring to establish a church in the city of New Orleans.

A PROMISING DIVINE.

Rev. Geo. P. McKinney, of Pensacola Fla.—A Life Worth Emulating.

Rev. Geo. P. McKinney, son of Ishmael and Umie McKinney, was born at Madison, Florida, August 17, 1863. When four years old his parents moved to Georgia settling in the extreme southern portion of that State about twelve miles south of Valdosta. At this early age he manifested an intense love for books and an aptness to learn. His parents having a knowledge of these commendable traits, and a desire that they might even be more increased, took advantage of the first opportunity to send him to public school when he, though quite young, made marked advancement. In 1875 his parents removed to Madison

REV. GEO. P. MCKINNEY.

where his father, a prominent Baptist minister in the State, held a charge. Here he worked upon the farm in the spring and summer and attended the public school in the fall and winter, ranking always among the first of all of his classes but more often at the head.

Between the age of fourteen and fifteen, during the summer of 1878 in a revival at his father's church, he was one among nearly a hundred converts added to the church by immersion and among which number were also four brothers and one sister. After this conversion he was made a teacher and secretary in the Sunday School, and began to show signs of a call to the ministry. He was permitted by the church to exercise his gift with a view of entering into this sacred work.

Having a desire to become more useful to the master he and a sister, older by two years, concluded to "go about and do good." This they did by organizing a Sunday School in the country six miles from Madison, and, often after attending Sunday School and services at their own home Sunday mornings they would foot it those six miles in the hottest part of the day to teach their Sunday School in the woods by time to return home by night. In this effort, though mere children, they accomplished much good. These examples were copied by others. They began with fifteen scholars under a bush arbor, and soon the interest grow so strong that the bush was torn down and a real little house erected. By visiting the parents and children and praying with them and distributing religious tracts and papers they increased the school from fifteen to seventy-five. The work is still alive and flourishing though carried on by other hands. This small beginning was a stepping stone to positions of honor in after years as Sunday School missionary and President of the Sewanee County Sunday School Convention.

In the fall of 1881, his father being anxious that he should be educated for the ministry sent him to the Florida institute at Live Oak, Florida, with this end in view. Before his first term there was completed his father was called from labor to reward, this with other deaths and troubles in the family at the same time made the prospect of completing his education look dark. But being a young man of promise and having won the confidence and love of his teachers Dr. J. L. A. Fish and wife they cleared away the darkness by securing aid for him from their northern friends, and giving him work to do by which to aid himself. This he performed faithfully and well in connection with his studies, giving perfect satisfaction in both.

The progress that he made in his studies and the esteem in which he was held by his instructors as well as all who knew him is plain from the fact that in 1886 he was appointed by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, of New York, as teacher in that school and received likewise a subsequent appointment.

At this school he learned the art of printing and was soon promoted to the formanship in the office connected with the school. Some of the work done there under his formanship, as we have seen, compares favorably with that done at many larger offices with a more commodious outfit.

Mr. McKinney's standing among the young educators of our State may be prized from the fact that wherever he has taught school he is wanted again by the superintendent, trustees, parents and the pupils. At a gathering of many of the State teachers at Tallahassee on the 11th inst, he was elected Vice President of the State's Teachers' Association." While there his subject during the meeting was "Our School," he handled it in a masterly manner. He preached Sunday afternoon thence "The Bible," Being a divine of rare distinction and belonging to the advance army of the colored clergy it is needless to say that every one sat and listened with the strictest attention and was amazed at his flowery diction divine bearing lavishing showered upon him their sincere congratulations. The same can be said of his sermon delivered at A. M. E. Church the same evening at 8 o'clock.

His standing among the leaders of his denomination is shown by the fact that since 1886 he has been unanimously elected as secretary of the Baptist State Convention, the largest religious body in the State, and at the National Foreign Mission Convention, which met at Nashville, Tenn., in September last, he was elected secretary of the Fourth District Board, of said convention, comprising the States of Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi which position he now holds.

He was called to the pastorate of Mount Zion Baptist Church, of Pensacola, in June 1888. Being quite young many doubted his ability to manage successfully the work, but after one year's labor as pastor all thought differently. His time having expired the fourth Sunday evening in June last he was re called, and out of the vast congregation present not a one of his flock opposed him. Since his short pastorate to this church many members have been added and many more have been reclaimed. The church is financially strong, and that which is best of all, the better part of the members declare that the church is in better spiritual health than ever in its history.

He is an admirable, exemplary, Christian gentlemen far seeing liberal minded, erudite, progressive and one whom all young men can take as a guide to greatness and distinction. He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. In connection with his ministerial work he taught in the public school last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

S D. J.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

A True Type of Negro Manhood and Pluck—George Wesley Brown of Topeka.

Geo. Wesley Brown, the subject of this sketch was born in Pulaski county, Tennessee, October 7th, 1850, being a slave he was deprived of the advantages of an early education. What he did learn was taught him by his master, John B. Gough. He served three years and six months as the body servant of Gen. G. W. Gordan, Jr., in the rebel army. He made his escape immediately after General Hood's retreat from before Nashville and returned to Nashville where he found his parents whom he had not seen during the war. Mr. Brown attended school in Nashville three years at the end of which time he found employment as fireman on board the Great Republic, a steamer plying between New Orleans and St. Louis, this was in 1871. Mr. Brown was in 1875 promoted from the position of fireman to the post of second engineer serving in this capacity until 1876 at which time he resigned this position and came to Kansas on the 26th day of November of that year locating in Topeka. He found employment in the Shawnee county rolling mills as an engineer where he remained until 1878, when he resigned this position and accepted a position as mail carrier in the United States mail service under Post Master, Henry King, where he has served almost continuously ever since 1878, filling every position in the Department exceping Post Master and Assistant Post Master. Mr. Brown's efficiency is shown from the fact that he has held office under the following Post Masters: Hon. Henry King; Major Thos. J.

Anderson, under whose administration he was superintendent and chief of carriers; John Milehame, Democrat, and now under Hon. J. L. King at a salary of $1,050 per annum. Mr Brown is familiar with the route of every carrier in this city and can work any one of them as if he filled them every day.

Indeed it would be a difficult task to find any other man in this city of any race who can fill the bill as does Mr. Brown in the Mail service.

He is a prominent and influential member of the Masonic Fraternity and a Knight Templar of high rank, he is also general manager of several musical organizations and stands ready and willing at all times to defend the interests of his race. He is genial and pleasant to all with whom he comes in contact and is perhaps the best known colored man in the community in which he lives.

He has a wife and one child to share his blessings. It can be truly said that Mr. Brown's success is but the just recognition of services of an energet and trust worthy citizen.

TRAMP.

DOLLARS AND SENSE.

Young man, although in love, have sense.
Be practical! it better pays;
But if your surplus sentiments
You must indite, choose well their ways.

Take this advice (from "one who knows")
On woman never waste your wares!
The sex is sooner won with prose,
And for no unfamed poet cares.

So write no verses to your queen!
Depend on't, she'll abhor 'em—
Just send them to some magazine,
And get five dollars for 'em.

Miss Ednorah Nahar has lately returned to her home in Cambridge, Mass. from a visit to New York.

The Twilight Banjo and Guitar Quartette, of Providence, will soon add mandolins to their other string instruments. They have a nicely furnished room at 217 North Main street

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lucas are now residing in Denver, Col., where they are said to be doing well.

Miss Alice de Baptiste, a soprano singer, of New Haven, Conn., and of local prominence, is negotiating with B. F. Lightfoot for a concert tour.

"Actors, like orators and poets, are born, not made. The best actors and orators of to-day and of days gone by have been those who never took a lesson in elocution. Elocutionary training for actors has a tendency to crush what is natural. When a person depends upon his elocutionary guidance to act a part, he is liable to fail, for such training is too mechanical. There are a good many people who have elocutionary powers, but who would make poor actors were they to aspire to that role.

There is as much difference between a reader and an actor as there is between a pea and a bean. They are two distinctively different arts and should not be classed together.

"I can always tell when an actor has been created by elocutionary training for his part. He appears to me to be a machine or toy that waits for some particular spring to be touched before it makes a movement of the eye or body. The directions given in the last lesson are still ringing in his ears, and the impression of the character assumed is one of torture."—Florence Williams, in New York Age.

There is a great deal of logic in the above article. It may be true that many of the best actors of the present day never took a lesson in elocution from a teacher, yet they are constantly studying the art and science of the best authoritses of elocution. An actor in order to have a good delivery must have a practical method. And I claim that the best voices of actors are made by careful attention given to elocution.

Miss Flora Batson is reaping fresh laurels constantly in the far west as well as a plentiful number of ducats. Success is our earnest wish.

Mr. George W. Brown, the Osteo soloist, is doing a good business in Chicago.

The Elysian Colored Troubadours greatly pleased the excursionists at Oak Island, Mass., last Sunday.

While in Boston, last week, I went to call on Mr. George Milbank, who is going to open the Bijou Museum in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the early fall and was informed that he would employ colored just the same as white. George is a jolly business fellow and recognizes talent no matter what the color.

The Gloucester (Va) High School is thinking of putting a star concert company on the road in the interest of their school.

The Tennessee Warblers are playing to large and appreciative audiences in Illinois. Mr. R. C. Pugsley, the genial manager, though a young man, has pushed himself up in the front rank as a successful manager.

TRAGE.

Isaac Murphy, the finest race rider in the country was riding at Washington Park, Chicago, last week, when he received a telegram from Haggan to go east and ride Salvator in one of the best purses for three year olds in the country. Murphy went, rode Salvator to victory, and won $23,000 for Haggin and put a couple of thousand in his own pocket.

REV. JOSHUA E. WILSON, D. D.

Of Charleston, S. C., Pastor of the Largest Colored Methodist Church in the South.

Rev. Joshua E. Wilson, D. D., was born in the city of Charleston, S. C., Oct. 5, 1844, and is now in the prime of life. He was born of consistent Christian parents. His father, whose name he hears, was for many years an influential and prominent class leader and local preacher of "Old Bethel" Church, in the same city. Dr. Wilson's mother died when he was only a year old, and he was adopted by his aunt who reared him to manhood. His father started him to school at the age of five years, and continued him for eleven years consecutively. He being apt and and ambitious acquired knowledge very readily, and at the age of sixteen years it was found that he had advanced about as far on the road to knowledge as he could go outside of College. Of his own choice he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's and engineer's trades. In a little over three years he mastered both trades and was considered a very skilled workman. At the close of the war when the Union forces took charge of the machine shops where he was apprenticed, he was employed by them as a journeyman and was paid large wages for nearly a year. Subsequently he worked on James Island, near Charleston, as an engineer, at a salary of $100 per month and board. During that period he attended a camp meeting at "Cherry Hill," near his native city, and was happily converted to God. He united himself with Centenary M. E. Church, and was placed under the spiritual care of that prince of leaders Charles H. Holloway. All of a sudden he became dissatisfied with his lucrative employment, and against the remonstrances of his father, whose opinions he had hitherto respected, he resolved to go into the rural parts of the State

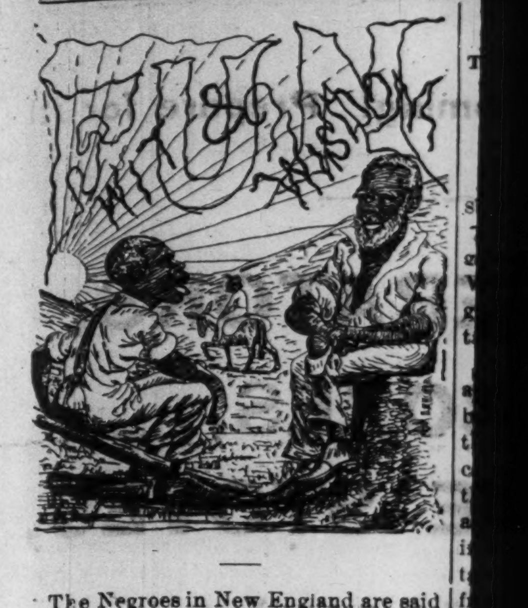
and teach school for the small salary of $35.00 per month. This apparently strange step in his life, he believed in after years, to have been his call to the Christian Ministry. He became quite successful as a teacher, and rapidly rose to high positions in the church at Florence, S. C. He was licensed to preach in 1869, and the following year was admitted on trial in the South Carolina Conference, and soon became conspicuous as a preacher, and more especially so in the work of church building. He built several of the finest churches within the bounds of the Conference. Such was his success on that line that he was afterwards known as "financier" of his Conference. He served very successfully the "Florence" and "Mars Bluff" Circuits for the fall term of a Methodist Pastorate. He served as Presiding Elder on the Orangeburg and Florence Districts for four years each. He worked with his accustomed zeal and energy and the districts, under his wise and judicious management, became very prosperous. Bishops Foster and Walden said in open Conference on different occasions that his annual reports of the condition of the work on the Districts over which he presided "were the most complete and comprehensive papers they had ever listened to in an Annual Conference."

His quiet and unassuming manner has won for him a host of friends in his Conference, and they here showed their appreciation of him by election him three times successively as a delegate to the General Conference of the Church. He seldom speaks in Conference, but whenever he does, he generally carries the majority with him.

Doctor Wilson has held positions of trust and responsibility both under the State and National Governments. He was elected by the popular vote of the popular vote of Republicans of his county to the office of School Commissioner for three terms of two years each. He held also the position of Postmaster of the City of Florence for nearly ten ten years and resigned the same in 1886 to take charge of the Centenary Church in the city of his birth. Since his pastorate there the church has had great success, nearly 500 souls having been added to its already large membership. A parsonage has been bought and repaired at a cost of $4,000 and the artist's brush has brought out the hidden beauty of that famous edifice.

The doctor is somewhat retiring in his manner, but a forcible preacher and an earnest worker in the vineyard of his Master.

Claflin University conferred upon him the honorary degree of "A. M." in 1885, and that of "D. D." at its recent commencement in May, 1889.



The Negroes in New England are said to still believe in voudooism.

Pay your subscription and you will live longer and be happier.

The Negro problem will solve itself just as fast as the Negro acquires education and wealth.

Never loan money to your neighbors, for if you should have to sue them they would be no longer a neighbor.

The wife who can retain a sure hold upon her husband's heart will never have occasion to take a grip on his hair.

A hearty welcome to a humble meal is far more to be desired than a grudging invitation to the finist banquet.—Ed. R. Pritchard.

In Washington City it costs a man $50 to carry a concealed weapon. The razor can be carried in the vest pocket, and so cannot be called concealed weapons.

The Negro don't really know how important he is in this country. He kicks up as much of a rumpus as Ireland does while possessing by law all the rights for which Ireland is contending.

The Indian may have more direct advantages from the Government than the Negroes but we wouldn't swap places with him for a thousand dollars and a government mule thrown into boot.—Ex.

The Negro is expecting everything from the Republican party and especially from such men as Senators Ingalls, Chandler, McKinley and Kelley, who have protested so much friendship and love for him.

When colored ladies and gentlemen go South they need not spend their money for first class tickets; for they will be compelled to ride in what is known as the "coon car" and sit in waiting-rooms in depots for "colored people."

A poor man who is honest need feel no shame for his poverty. It is much better to go through the world with empty pockets and an honest, upright character, than with pockets full of wealth gained by dishonest practices. Florence Williams.

The U. B. F. Conclave.

The colored Knights of Friendship, composed of some of the leading colored men of the United States and Canada, met in this city in their Sixth Biennial Session. Large delegations came in from all over the country, from Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Little Rock and other points, and they have held interesting sessions all this week. They were entertained by Sir Knight H. A. Rogan, last Tuesday evening at his residence on Ellsworth street, and were banqueted last Wednesday evening at Tomlinson Hall in magnificent style. We go to press too early to give a full report of the affair, which was conducted gorgeously in every respect.

Getting Flowers on an Ocean Steamer.

The latest plan of pouring floral offerings at the feet of one's best girl when she is going to Europe is to interview a florist, who will for a monetary consideration receive packed up in air-tight boxes a selection of flowers calculated to keep for several days. These are handed to the butcher on board the ship in which the fair inamorata sails and are to be delivered to that damsel when the pangs of seasickness have left her—one box each day. The fair one looked doubly fair with the floral setting and triumphs over her fellow passengers; while the butcher appreciates the situatioh from two points, as he gets tipped by both sides of the house.

Infection in Books.

Hereafter the Boston board of health will cause the public library card in each family where a contagious disease is found to exist to be stamped, so as to indicate the presence of such a disease there. The library will thereafter decline to allow other books to be taken out on this card until the contagion has been stamped out from the home. When the books are returned from such a locality they will be disinfected.

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THE ST. LOUIS NEWS.

The Freeman Creates a Stir in the Mound City--What the Lodges Are Doing--Paragraphs, Pleasant and Personal.

St. Louis (Mo.) Special to The Freeman.

Monday, St. Paul's A. M. E. Church gave its annual steamboat excursion. Wednesday night, the Central Baptist gave its moonlight excursion, which taxed the Grand Republic's capacity.

There is nothing particularly new among society people. The weather being very hot, all those who can spare the time from business are away on vacations. Excursions and picnics being the order of the day, the Masons are about to have one of the grandest times in the history of the Order here. Invitations are out among the brethren and friends for a grand presentation to the D. D. R. W. J. G. Pettiford, under the leadership of P. M. S. W. Wilson and W. M. P. H. Chatlin, at Central Baptist Church, July 29. I hope to let you hear from our most distinguished members of the Order on the above occasion in my next. That Fraternity seems to look for The Freeman with a great deal of pleasure. I am pleased to inform you I am the recipient of one of the Negro papers published here and notice the editor's threat.

In writing to you I send you bona fide news of my city. I am like The Freeman—fearless. I do not send you anything but what is news. If the Negro papers here were published in the interest of the race, no doubt I would not get a chance to write you anything new about our people here. I think the "Flip Flap" is on the other side. All that is old or new of the people here has been published in The Freeman three weeks ago and now appears in the "would be" paper of St. Louis. We are not afraid of the groggy editor nor any of his mendicants. We speak the truth and work for a newspaper's interest and not for a dozen or more persons who will give us 50 cents a week to publish an advertisement. The Freeman is the colored organ of St. Louis if publishing the news makes an organ.

Our lady reporter for The Critic, Mrs. Trusse, is now convalescent after an illness of two weeks.

Rev. C. M. C. Mason is about to leave for his annual vacation.

Under the direction of their President, Mrs. S. W. Newton, the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Colored Orphans' Home will give their third annual moonlight excursion August 26. This is one of the most worthy charities, which I hope will be patronized very liberally. Its management is the most competent and needs no recommendation to insure success.

There is some talk of organizing a Barbers' Union here for benevolent purposes. I hope to see it done, as some of our best citizens are among the profession.

Mound City Division No. 3, U. R. K. P. gave a very enjoyable entertainment at their castle hall corner of Sixth street and Franklin avenues last Friday evening, at which their newly elected officers were installed with appropriate ceremonies by Brigadier General O. M. Wood and staff. Refreshments were served in abundance by the ladies of the Court of Calanthe and the fleeting hours were chased with flying feet to the delightful strains of Prof. West's orchestra. Success to Mound City Division No. 3, her gallant officers and Sir Knights.

"Draw swords! Present swords! Carry swords! Right forward, fours right, march!" thundered the stentorian voice of Captain McKay, and Pythian Division No. 1, U. R. K. P.; Far West Division No. 2, and Mound City Division No. 3 were off for a street parade, prior to a days' outing on the river. On their arrival at the boat they were received by Brig. Gen. Wood and staff. The parade was dismissed, and, headed by Prof. West's Band, they marched on board the steamer Grand Republic, where their mothers, wives, sweethearts and friends had been impatiently awaiting them. Amid the farewells and the waving of handkerchiefs the boat backed out and headed up stream for Hop Hollow, where the day was spent in mirth and pleasure. At ten o'clock p. m. the tired excursionists returned, surfeited with fun, and one and all declaring that they had had a jolly time.

The Home Club gave a very pleasant basket picnic to Upper Creve Coeur Lake last Monday.

The West End Club followed with a grand affair ending with a moonlight concert and lawn fete, which was most liberally attended by our best society people.

Work on school buildings Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 10 is progressing rapidly.

The Masonic fraternity is making things hum with new accessions and work in all branches of the Order.

We noticed the Sumner Cadets out for a moonlight parade last Friday evening. The boys looked very pretty in their neat uniforms, and their drill was certainly excellent.

Brig. Gen. Wood is enthusiastic over the Cincinnati meeting of the Supreme Lodge of K. P. in August. He says there is no Grand Jurisdiction like Missouri, and if the proper rates can be secured he proposes to take over his entire regiment, any division of which he announces as a sure winner in the prize drill.

A "Phyllis Wheatly" Literary Society has been organized in Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. J. R. Rector is lecturing in Arkansas on the theme—The Negro and the Constitution.

The American Baptist advises graduates who cannot procure schools to establish schools of their own. This is not a bad idea.

The American Citizen, heretofore published at Topeka, Kan., has been purchased by a stock company and will henceforth be issued at Kansas City, Mo.

W. W. Evans, of Petersburg, Va., and editor of the Lancet of that place was arrested for libel recently by a Mr W. H. Weiss, an anti-Mahone Republican.

"A Voice From Hayti," by Rev. S. P. Hood, A. M., making an urgent appeal in behalf of our Haytian work, is a recent publication.

Hon. John L. Waller has been invited to deliver an oration at the Sunday-school Union Picnic at Valley Falls Kan., on the 18th, inst.

Revs. F. H. White, presiding elder of the Salisbury District, and J. H. B. Hubbard, of Snow Hill, Md., have started a sprightly paper called the "Christian Workers Guide."

Among the papers presented at the twenty-first annual meeting of the American Philological Association, a Easton, Penn, was "Notes on Andocides," by Prof. W. S. Scarborough of Wilberforce University.

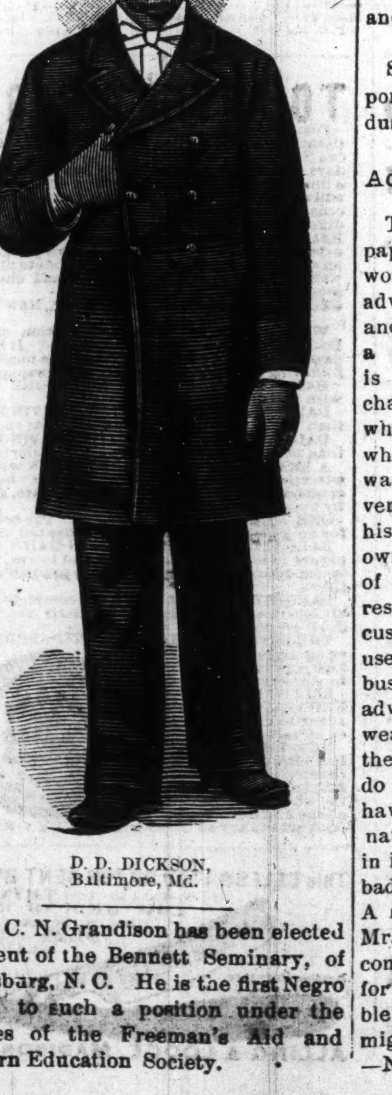
The Richmond Planet gives regular employment to nine persons, and the editor boldly announces that some of them have got religion. Wonder what they would do with it in case the form should pie, the sorts run out or the press break on a Friday evening,

"Friends, we are not running a news paper for fun; it costs money to run this paper and we want you to pay what you owe us."

We clipped the above from the Leavenworth Advocate, and we believe it voices the sentiments of the entire colored press. The Negro has not yet learned to appreciate the press to the extent of paying for it.

IMPORTANT TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

A newspaper in Ohio recently brought suit against forty-three men who would not pay their subscriptions, and obtained judgement in each case for the amount of each claim. Of hese twenty-eight made affidavit that they owned no more than the law allowed, thus preventing attachment; then, under a decision of the Supreme Court they were arrested for petty larcency and bound over in the sum of $300 each. All but six gave bond, while six went to jail. The new postal law makes it larceny to take a newspaper and refuse to pay for it.



D. D. DICKSON,
Baltimore, Md.

Rev. C. N. Grandison has been elected President of the Bennett Seminary, of Greensbarg, N. C. He is the first Negro elected to such a position under the auspices of the Freeman's Aid and Southern Education Society.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

By B. Square.

Zebalum Smith: We think when your uncle kicked you down stairs and threw your carpet bag after you, it was a hint that he did not want you to stay any longer.

Lamb Jones: 1. You did wrong to invest five hundred dollars in "The New York, London and Liberia Underground R. R. Co." You should have consulted The Freeman first. We can only at this hour remind you how much more confidence our people place as a rule in what some white men tell them (especially before elections) than words of wisdom from members of their own race. You are left. 2d. Washington is in the District of Columbia and not in Boston. If you intend to go there looking for an office or with an indorsement for some colored man, don't go, you will be like the Hon. Calvin S. Brice, a "rainbow chaser." The election is over and "Harrison is all right," and the poor colored brothers all—left.

A Coustics: 1st. The peel of a Limburger cheese is one thousand per cent. stronger than that of a church or fire bell. 2d. The tone of a candidate for an important office like that of some other birds, changes in November. In the summer (before an election) the notes are sweet and pleasant to the ear, the songs it sings are enchanting. After the first week in November, its voice grows harsh and rough, its "chin music" sounds unpleasant. About the 4th of March it migrates toward Washington, after which it is seldom seen. "The candidate" is a native of the U. S.

B. Flat: We agree with you when you say that you think your newly elected Congressman, for whom you worked so hard last fall, "meant something," when he invited the white delegation into his parlor and left you standing upon the steps in the rain. We may be mistaken, but think it was a hint. See answer to Zebalum Smith. You did credit to your name, however; by standing upon the steps, hat in hand, waiting for him to come out and explain.

A Darkhall Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Please inform a constant reader where people go when they die, who have the number of their houses painted over their door in large plain figures, and keep a bright light burning in their halls until 10 o'clock p. m.? We don't know, but, dear Mr. Darkhall, don't fret over the problem, you'll never go there. If you did, you would meet no people from the "City of Churches."

Poet: 1st. "The Beautiful's No. 1!" was written by Lord Cashless Bard, I. O. U., etc., after being refused by a pretty American heiress. 2d. "The Letter That Never Came" was written by an American, and refers to the 'V" you owe The Freeman for subscriptions. "Please remit money by P. O. order or express."

A correspondent who signs himself 'Forlorn Hope" asks two questions: 1st: "When will the colored people of the U. S. see that it is their interest to form a National League, in order that they may be better able to demand their lawful and political rights?" "2d. When will the Administration call leading colored men into its conferences or in appointing give colored Republicans the high positions to which their ability and political work in the last fall's campaign entitles them to receive?" 1st. Never. 2d. Ask us an easy one. Ask us how many drops of water are in the Atlantic Ocean or how many black men in the past fifteen years have been killed in the South for voting the Republican ticket or how many sheets of tissue paper piled up would reach to the moon or any simple question like these and we will answer.

Several panels of letters from correspondents have been packed away in saw dust and "will be answered in our next."

Advertisers and Reputable Papers.

The publication of a great newspaper which is sold for a few cents would not be possible, except for its advertising, and in the long run large and profitable advertising goes only to a reputable journal. Its character is the best indication of the character and quality of its readers, whether they are of the kind before whom it is worth while to lay the wares of the merchant. If the advertiser find that the paper deserves his own respect and commands his own interest, if he sees it in the hands of the honest, intelligent and self-respecting people, who make the best customers, he is the more disposed to use it as a medium for publishing his business. It is a waste of money to advertise an important business in a weak, silly, and vicious paper, for the sort of readers to whom it appeals do not support such a trade, and, having no respect for the paper, they naturally distrust the advertisements in it. The advertiser puts himself in bad company and suffers accordingly. A newspaper conducted on the plan Mr. Miller denounces might get a considerable sale as a novelty, and for a short time, but decent and sensible advertisers would shun it, lest they might share in its deserved disrepute. —New York Sun.

PROF. SCARBOROUGH,
of Wilberforce University.

REV. THOS. L. JOHNSON.

The Colored Bayard Taylor of His Race.

Rev. Thomas L. Johnson, a distinguished citizen of Chicago for the last quarter of century, is the last, but not by any means the least, candidate for Liberian honors. The Conservator of a recent date contained several communications from prominent men from different sections of the country warmly endorsing his candidacy, and unless all indications fail, he will hurry the man who gets there.

Mr. Johnson, in his day, has been a great traveler, and well deserves to be dubbed the Bayard Taylor of his race. But unlike Mr. Taylor, the motive spring of his self-enforced wanderings has been one of exalted philanthropy and the good and uplifting of his race.

The Conservator, in speaking of that feature of his well lived life, says:

"All who know Rev. Johnson can testify to his strong Christian zeal in the work of elevating the African race. He has devoted the last fifteen years of his life to that work, and is still earnestly engaged in the work. It is believed that his experience in the missionary work, his active services in Africa and his fluent use of many African languages would combine to make him a most efficient and acceptable representative. He has lived in Chicago for a quarter of a century and has the univeral regard of every man, woman and child in his large circle of acquaintances."

Good words to be said of any man, and in this especial case we take pleasure in recording and endorsing them. Mr. Johnson has not only penetrated the interior and jungles of the "Dark Continent" and is fit to be ranked with Livingstone, Grant and Stanly, as a fearless and courageous explorer, but Europe's great and civilized capitals have also honored him as a welcome guest at divers times, and from way over the sea comes the kindest words of esteem and praise:

While in London, Mr. Johnson made many earnest friends among the best people of the kingdom. His earnestness, zeal and devotion to the work of elevating his race won the sympathy and esteem of all. In speaking of his work, one prominent English gentleman wrote:

"I have much pleasure in bearing testimony of my high appreciation of the valuable work carried on by Rev. T. L. Johnson. He has, on several occasions spoken and preached in our Gospel Hall, at Norwood. He is seeking to win Africa for Christ. I would strongly urge all who have not yet heard Mr. Johnson, to secure his services without delay.

Algernon C. P. Coote, 12 Lancaster Road, South Norwood Park, S. E.

And still another:

"We have much pleasure in commending our friend, Mr. Thomas L. Johnson, to the sympathy and confidence of the Christian public. His unselfish labors for the cause of Christ, during the past nine years in Africa, have won for him the entire confidence and love of many eminent Christian men throughout the Kingdom, whose testimonials he bears.

DAVID A. BLACK, Gen. Sec.
Belfast Y. M. C. A.
W. S. MOLLAW, Hon. Sec.

The Nation's Wards.

The Indian reservations in 1886 in the United States amounted to 212,466 square miles, all that is left to the race of 3,250,000 square miles, once all their own. The total Indian population of the United States is 217,761. Estimated number of Indians in Alaska is 30,000. The Indian agencies are 61 in number. Number of Indian church members in the United States is 28,663. Number of houses occupied by Indians is 21,232. Number of Indians living on and cultivating lands is 8,612. Number of Indians in the United States who wear citizen's dress is 81,621. Number of Indians in the United States who can read Indian languages is 10,027. Number of Indians in the United States who can read English is but 23,495. There are ten indian training schools located in different parts of the Union.—Exchange.

The Eleventh National Census.

Under the wise provision which requires that a census of the United States be taken every ten years, the preliminary work for compilation of the eleventh census has already begun. Robert P. Porter, late of the New York Press, whom President Harrison has appointed to superintend the gigantic task, already has nearly one hundred clerks employed in preparatory work, and next year, when the actual count is to be made, will have more than six hundred helpers.

Mr. Porter has formerly announced that he will aim to give the country a good business and business-like census —nothing more. The census of 1880, filling twenty large quarto volumes, beside the compendium of two volumes, is too big; so, big, in fact, that though work upon it has been steadily prosecuted for ten years it is not yet finished —two volums of the full complement being still lacking. And it is not only too large in itself, but it is far too large in the range of work undertaken. Very many of its compilations are faulty and much less compact and reliable than they should be, because the vast mass of facts dealt with were not and could not be properly digested. Commissioner Walker, in his laudible ambition to make a Centennial Census worthy of his country, attempted to "cut too wide a swath."

And Mr. Walker, expert and able statistician as he is, knowing better than most men the practical value of statistics, and the need of having them easily and quickly accessible, was one of the very first to admit the objections inseparable from a twenty-volume census. A considerable part of the information collected by the census-takers of 1880, he says, should be gradually and continuously acquired by a regular board of statisticians in the constant employ of the government. Certain classes of information gathered ten years ago, he admits, were neither as complete nor reliable as they would be if a different and more regular process of collection had been adopted. He does not adversely criticise (nor will any citizen with due pride in the industrial achievements of his country), any of the scores of valuable features which the last census embodied; they *are* valuable and needed. But the government census report is not the place for them.

In this view ex-Superintendent Walker and the present Superintendent Porter are in perfect accord. Mr. Porter has said that unless interfered with by the secretary of the interior and the civil service rules, he will appoint his subordinates from highest to lowest, as he would in a newspaper office—according to their fitness for the special lines of work to which they shall be assigned. He will aim at securing such information, in addition to the mere enumeration of population, as will most directly and practically serve the business and industrial and social interests of the people, and at that point will stop. He will aim at the utmost conciseness of statement, at absolute reliability concerning all matters treated, and will seek to complete the census and deliver it to the people at the very earliest date compatible with careful and finished work.

If Mr. Porter's "plan of campaign" is carried out, the country will have a better and comparatively much cheaper national census than any hitherto taken.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Brains in Demand.

"I hear a good many young fellows," said an old New York merchant, recently, "growling nowadays that the chances to make a fortune in this city are all gone, that is, for men whose only capital is their brains. They look around at the great business houses already established and consider the fierce competition in every branch of trade, and their hearts fail them. The truth is that there never were such chances to make money as now for young men of real ability in this city. It is a hard place, of course, for men of mere average talent to get along in, but brains are needed here as never before. Merchants who have built up great trades and want to 'let up' a little in their labors, must have smart men to whom they can safely entrust details.

"The complaint that the 'bosses' relatives are put over the heads of the more deserving clerks is not true. That scheme is playing out and will not work. No wise man will risk his business in the hands of an incompetent son or nephew if he can get a better and more faithful employe to attend to it. It would pay him better to pension the relative. These men get salaries that were unheard of in my day, and although the prices of land have risen greatly since then, the opportunities for a young fellow to secure a home of his own, were never better that they are in New York today.—New York Tribune.

The New York Postoffice.

The New York postoffice is the largest business establishment, affecting the greatest number of people under the government of the United States. It delivers and collects every year a number of letters, papers, etc., six times as numerous as the entire population of the Union. It handles in each year over $85,000,000 in money-order business, while its own receipts are over $5,000,000, and the net revenue of the government is $3,250,000.

SUCCESS IN MARRIAGE.

The Sensible Views of an Extremely Sensible Woman.

On the much mooted question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" a lady writes to the Chicago Inter Ocean some remarks so sensible that we can not but quote them for the benefit of our readers:

A woman makes a failure of marriage unless she makes an effort to do a great deal more than is implied in her marriage contract. It is supposed that the husband supplies the materiat for the home, and they are very raw materials indeed unless the wife takes hold of those means with the hand of a creator, building up out of them helps and associations loved and needed by both. And a woman must put her soul into her house, or it is a hollow and sounding shell.

As high as we must rate the accomplishment of good housekeeping, it is not all in the making of a home. I know a lady who was a marked failure as a housekeeper who was the idol of her husband, and who graduated to the world a family of accomplished and honored children. And there are women who in pain and weakness are confined to their own rooms, yet who manage to hold the power in an orderly house and fill it full of love-light and happiness sufficient for the comfort of all who cross its threshold.

It is the quality of recognizing and filling need that is the essential quality of success in marriage. Practically, if a man comes home from business with a headache, hungry for a bit of sympathy and love, and a good deal of quiet, and finds his wife in a raging excitement over an elaborate dinner, and is ordered to keep out of the way and amuse the children till the great proceeding is culminated, he is about as unfortunate as the man who brings a college friend home to dinner and finds his wife in wrapper and slippers deep in a French novel. But the woman who spies the coming friend from the window slides out of her wrapper in a twinkle and appears upon the scene in due time with a soul cheering cup of French coffee, is the woman who makes her husband envied among men.

Unfortunately women have hobbies, and ride and ride and never perceive that they are boring their companions to death. There are men who would go to war to be rid of paper flowers, hair flowers, rugs, tidies and what not; and there are men who think art and music are inventions of the evil one to make people miserable. Any one, anywhere, who cultivates a hobby at the expense of other people's comfort is making a failure of life; but true politeness of the heart between friend and friend, man and wife, will obviate the danger of overdone amusements.

It is easier to forgive virtuous excess of zeal, and it is mostly excess of zeal for excellence of some kind that causes some women to be more exclusive housewives than wives of men. The greatest charity should be extended to a woman who makes her house so perfect in detail and polished in appearance that her friends go into it with fear and trembling, for she is afflicted with a virtuous zeal, and has only overdrawn a very good thing. Housekeeping has its fanatics and martyrs as well as any other good cause.

But housekeeping conducted as a means of happiness and comfort, either in a cabin or a palace, is a science that no wife can neglect if she wishes to sustain the law of mutual helpfulness in marriage.

A wife expects her husband upon marriage to begin a course of toiling for her support without remission or any suspension of responsibility, and why should he not expect her to aspire to the greatest excellence in home-making? Just here is where the wedge of dissolution frequently enters. A woman fails to give as much as she receives—that is, she works from compulsion more than from a desire to keep up her side of the partnership with dignity and grace.

But one says: "I work all the time; I work like a slave." Yes, my dear, you do work like a slave—just like a slave, and not like a responsible being seeking an end and not the means. You have braided little Eva's dress up and down and all over, which does not help little Eva, and your husband would have appreciated you more had you spent your evenings with folded hands and happy face in your rocking-chair by his side. You spent hours of time on unnecessary things and forgot the essentials of your partnership, which is to evolve as much peace and comfort as possible out of your materials.

The science of good housekeeping in these days, when we can buy so many conveniences, is not so much superiority in any one thing as a general excellence in every thing. We do not need cooking-schools for girls so much as schools where all branches of home-making are taught, in order to preserve the balance of usefulness in the girl's mind. A man does not want to marry a chef de cuisine, and it is no wonder the papers make fun of cooking-schools. To learn one department of housekeeping to the neglect of everything else is ruinous.

If a woman is to marry, there is nothing so much to be valued as good health and good sense and a very loving heart, and then it will follow that she will adapt herself to the calls upon her ability. When a woman marries for a life of ease and doesn't get it, there is certainly no remedy in her case so long as she forgets that life is a struggle anywhere, and feels that she should be excused from helping to carry the burdens of those by whom she may be surrounded.

The mutual bearance and forbearance of life is as greatly the secret of happiness in marriage as in anything else. We have to tolerate unpleasant things in our companions in any relations of life, and why try to build up a law of marriage in any other way?

About Gossip.

There is not as much silence in this country as there should be. The speech crop, so to speak, is entirely too large. The female sex controls most of the speech crop, or rather the speech crop controls the female sex.

The entire human family is much addicted to a superfluity of words. The early-closing movement will probably never be applied to the mouths of the children of men. In fact, the human mouth is very much overworked. A man's mouth is made to talk and eat, yet he often hurts himself dreadfully by talking, and kills himself by eating.

The "unruly member" has been the cause of the largest part of all the sorrows, the quarrels and the wars that have ever afflicted mankind. Everyone, it is said, has a mission, but it seems to be the mission of very few people to mind their own business.

Gossip is the business of the feeble-minded, and it enfeebles any mind it captivates. Gossip, and particularly society gossip, is poor drivel. It is only chin-deep. It is, perhaps, not so hard for gossipy people to mind their own business, but it is the monotony which they cannot stand. You can get more wind out of a ten-cent fan than you can from a $500 one, and it is the same way with a ten-cent man.

If the proverbs of all nations are to be relied on, it is the female sex that does most of the gossiping. The Persians, for instance, say that ten measures of talk were sent down upon earth, and the women took nine. Another saying is to the effect that the woman who maketh a good pudding in silence is better than she who maketh a last reply.

Very few women can say with the governess, who advertised for a position, that she is perfect mistress of her own tongue. In Zanzibar the women bore their ears dreadfully. In this country it is somewhat different, for they bore other people's ears, principally.—Texas Siftings.

Cars Run with Sails.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph was recently looking at some models in the National Museum of curious cars used in the early days of railroading in this country, when Mr. Watkins, the curator, pointed out one particular one that had a mast and sail. Experiments with such cars were made on the Baltimore & Ohio road and on the South Carolina road. It was then a serious question whether the motive power on railroads would be sail, horse or steam. The steam locomotive was still looked up on as an experiment. Sail cars are used to-day on a guano railroad on the island of Malden, in the south Pacific. They are, in fact, used nearer home than that, for railroad men at Barnegat beach, when the wind is favorable, frequently ride over the road on construction cars—sloop-riggid. "The wind has a good deal to do with railroading even to-day," Mr. Watkins said. If you go to the bureau of intelligence at the Broad street station, Philadelphia, and ask whether some train, say from New York, is likely to be on time, you may be informed that it is likely to be four or five minutes late, because there is a strong wind from the west. Winds make considerable difference in the running time of trains.

In Nature's Paths.

"Why," asked the Mole, pausing in the midst of an excavation contract which nobody wanted him to continue, while he leisurely conversed with the Eagle, in order to kill the working time that hangs so heavily upon the ennui stricken hands of the day laborer. "Why do you sit gazing so steadily up into the dim blue ether?" "Because," replied the king of birds, who was too fly to get stuck on a simple hand woven conundrum, "it is a soar spot with me." So saying he picked up the humble Delver of the soil, and made it sore for him. This fabula docets that when a man asks a conundrum he should be ready to dive into the bomb proof as he perfects the alignment of his closing sentence.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

The Hackman's Revenge.

Hackman (quarreling with his wife)—"There, now, see what you've done with y'r shrill tongue and y'r abuse. You've lost me a ten-dollar job, maybe a twenty-five-dollar one."

Wife—"I have, have I?"

"Yes, you have. Y'r voice can be heard outside and a gent just stopped at the door, but instead of ringin' the bell he walked away, very thoughtful and solemn-like. And I promised you half the money I made on me next big job, too."

"Who was he?"

"He's a man what's been intendin' to elope with a girl and git married, but I guess he's changed his mind."—New York Weekly.

An Unpopular King.

The subjects of the King of the Netherlands are justly indignant at the conduct of their royal master. He was in a dying condition. The undertaker called at the palace and took the measure of the august personage. The doctors were unanimous that his Royal Highness was as good as dead.

When a king dies in Europe it is a serious matter to all his subjects. In this case more than half of the well-to-do families invested largely in the heavy bereavement and mitigated affliction departments of the dry-goods stores. Immense quantities of black cloth were purchased in which to swaddle the public buildings.

Just at this crisis the king got well mentally and physically. His faithful subjects had to stop working the pump-handle of their emotions, and go down into their garments for money to buy fireworks to celebrate the recovery of their lord and master. The consequence is they are much more depressed, financially and otherwise, than they would have been if the worst had happened.

What that king needs is a couple of New York doctors like those who attended Bishop, the mind reader. They would have seen to it that the king did not come to again.—Texas Siftings.

Thought She'd Like Them.

"I called this afternoon on the family that's moved into the house across the street," said Mrs. Fuller to her husband, the other morning.

"Did, eh? How did you like them? Think they'll be agreeable neighbors?"

"Oh, I think we shall like them very much. They seem very pleasant, and—oh, those curtains at the parlor windows are real lace. I examined them while waiting for Mrs. B—— to come down. And the carpets are real Wilton velvet, and I think the rug in the hall is genuine Persian; and they've some beautiful chairs in the parlor and lovely pictures and some pieces of bric-a-brac that they couldn't have if they weren't pretty well off. I got a chance to peep into the dining-room, and everything there is real antique oak, with solid silver on the sideboard. I think we'll like them very much indeed!"—Drake's Magazine.

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3m J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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Together with a preliminary consideration of the Unity of the Human Family, and Historical Sketch of Africa, and an account of the Negro Government of Sierre Leone and Liberia, by George W. Williams, first colored member of the Ohio Legislature and late Judge Advocate of the G. A. R. of Ohio.

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Charles Miles is a candidate for City Clerk, subject to the decision of tde Republican nominating convention.

Al Taffe is a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

Fred Gaul is a candidate for re-election to the council from the 23rd ward. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

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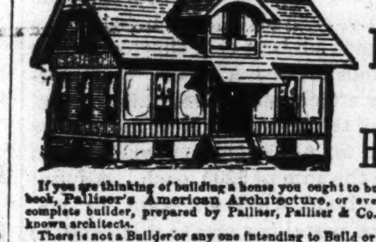

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This book contains 104 pages 11 x 14 inches in size, and consists of large 9 x 12 plate pages giving plans, elevations, perspective views, descriptions, owners' names, actual cost of construction, no guess work, and instructions How to Build 70 Cottages, Villas, Double Houses, Brick Block Houses, suitable for city suburbs, town and country, houses for the farm and workingmen's homes for all sections of the country, and costing from $300 to $6,500; also Barns, Stables, School House, Town Hall, Churches, and other public buildings, together with specifications, form of contract, and a large amount of information on the erection of buildings, selection of site, employment of Architects. It is worth $5.00 to any one, but I will send it in paper cover by mail postpaid on receipt of $1.00; bound in cloth, $2.00. Address all orders to J. S. OGILVIE, Publisher, P. O. Box 2767. 57 Rose St., New York.

TO ADVERTISERS!

For a check for $20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers; or FIVE MILLION READERS, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30 cents for Book of 256 pages.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 256 pages, and among its contents may be named the following Lists and Catalogues of Newspapers:—

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY, with their Advertising Rates.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 150,000 population, omitting all but the best.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 20,000 population, omitting all but the best.

A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN which to advertise every section of the country: being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.

ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.

BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

LARGEST CIRCULATIONS. A complete list of all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.

THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, covering every town of over 5,000 population and every important county seat.

SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted at half price.

5,472 VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted for $42.15 a line and appear in the whole lot—one-half of all the American Weeklies. Book sent to any address for THIRTY CENTS.

This CELEBRATED RAZOR SENT BY MAIL

If you want the best THIN HOLLOW GROUND RAZOR that can be made, send us $1.25, and we will send it postage paid.

Mention this paper.

ALLING & LODGE, MADISON, IND.

Hot Weather is Coming! Prepare for it!

REFRIGERATORS, ICE BOXES, GASOLINE STOVES,

Of the Latest and Most Improved Makes.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BABY CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS.

Cash or Easy Payment.

BORN & CO.,

97 & 99 E. Washington St. 14 & 16 S. Delaware.

Monday & Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock

$6.00. $8.00. $10.00. $12.00.

Will secure you a beautiful

Life Size Portrait.

Finest Work Guaranteed. Orders by Mail Receive Closese Attention.

EDWARD H. LEE,

Agents Wanted. 743 W. VanBuren St.

CHICAGO.

NEW DRUG STORE!

Stop at the corner of Illinois and North streets for Drugs, Medicines, Soaps, Perfumes and Fine Toilet Articles. A fine line of Cigars, Tobacco and Stationary always on hand. Try our Ice Cream Soda. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Give us a call. Telephone 714.

J. B. OWEN & CO.

Furniture. Carpets.

LARGE VARIETY IN SELECT STOCK.

Call in and get bargains at 98 East New York Street. All goods sold for CASH or on easy PAYMENTS.

J. KOESTERS & CO.,

Halcyon Block. 98 East New York St.

CHAS A NICOL

Engraver on Wood

S. W. COR. WASHINGTON AND MERIDIAN STS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE FREEMAN

Can be purchased at all news stands and new depots. Enquire fur it, and notify us when you cannot find it.

C. W. ANDERSON, (The Rounder,) Elocutionist and Dramatic Reader; last season with J. M. Hill's "Union Square Theatre Co." **Open for Engagement,** for summer season and seasons of 1889–90.

Full repertoire of new and beautiful selections—including the latest Parisian Success:—LA CHAPEAN a monologue by M. Jaques Normond. Recited by Coquelin. Adapted; freely Englished and used by Mr. Anderson through permission of M. Normond.

COACHING AND DRAMATIC INSTRUCTION GIVEN.

Stage management and all kinds of dramatic work undertaken.

Permanent address

429 6th Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Care D. A. Green.

THE MALAY BISONS.

A Terrible Battle of the Great Beasts in the Sultan's Kraal.

His highness, the sultan of Pahang, in the Malay peninsula, can claim to have introduced a decidedly novel feature into oriental sport, since he has just brought his great bison Kraal to a successful issue, says a letter from Pahang to the London Field. The bison of the Malay peninsula, called s'ladang by the Malays, corresponds almost exactly with the Indian gaur, but it has never been decided by naturalists whether it is the true gavœus gauris or not, as it is seldom shot or caught, and the few trophies existing are imperfect and do not afford conclusive evidence. They are magnificent beasts of great size, but shy in the extreme and excessively fierce; they usually go about in herds of from half a dozen to a score, sometimes singly, and occasionally in couples in the steep, densely-wooded hills and rarely issuing from their seclusion except at night.

The sultan, who usually resides at Pekin, the capital of Pahang, removed to Pulan Tawer in the end of February, accompanied by about 1,000 men, and immediately set them to work to erect a strong fence along the river, so as to inclose the entire promontory, except that part in connection with the mainland, which was to be left undisturbed until the herd was found to have entered of their own accord, which they were expected to do about the end of April. However, there was consternation and confusion in the camp when at daybreak April 16 it was found that a large herd of bisons had found their way on to the promontory during the night and still remained there. Only about a mile of the barricade had been completed, and there remained another mile and a half to be done before the beasts could be surrounded.

The whole force of men, which had been steadily increasing in numbers, and now amounted to over 1,500, were immediately put on to complete the fence, which they succeeded in doing by nightfall, to the surprise of every one, including themselves. The bison were now fast inside. In one corner of the kraal, some fifty yards from the river, and well above it, a smaller inclosure, about twenty yards square, was constructed, and into this, after considerable difficulty, the entire herd, numbering twenty-four head, was driven.

Terrified by the noise of the beaters and wild with fear the great creatures appeared almost mad, and rushed about attacking each other with indescribable fury. They continued to charge and fight like demons amid the yells and cheers of the excited crowd, until at nightfall ten of the noble beasts lay dead or dying. Two more succumbed during the night, and it was a pitiable sight next morning to the twelve survivors, all jaded and gory, utterly exhausted, but still vicious and "game." Four of the slain—two bulls and two cows—measured 18 hands and over at the dorsal ridge. One huge bull, the largest of all, who is still living, must measure 18 hands 3 inches. Large covered bamboo rafts were constructed, and some of the bisons have been driven on board these and sent down to Pekan, a distance of 150 miles; the others will follow in due course. At the time of writing a large cow and two similar ones are at Pekan. The large cow which was presented to the resident, has been generously offered to the Singapore museum, and is now being skinned and prepared prior to being set up there. Another has been presented to the governor and is now on its way to Singapore alive. The large cow measures 18 hands 1 inch at the dorsal ridge, and 16 hands 3 inches in height at the shoulder. It is to be hoped that the bison will now be identified, so as to definitely settle the vexed question as to whether the Malay bison and Indian gaur are the same species. Two tigers wire caught in the kraal, but both made their escape; several deer and pigs, however, were successfully captured. It was intended to send one or two of the live bisons to England, if possible, as one has never been seen there. However, there is but little chance of their either living in captivity or standing the voyge.

This is believed to be the first large bison kraal on record.

Crazed by Spelling.

Probably the queerest character that has been received in the asylum at Milledgeville, Ga., recently is a young fellow brought from Walker county. The subject of his derangement is spelling, and it is said he went crazy during the spelling bee craze several years ago. He uses the same letters for spelling any word given him, and invariably pronounces the result of his babbling "asafetida." When given a word to spell he throws open his mouth and yells at the top of his voice: "B-a ba, y-a ya, g-a ga, f-a fa, d-i di, "asifetida." He can be seen most any time about the yard spelling for the amusement of the crowd, who generally award him a chew of tobacco for his effort.

A Prize Beauty.

Mr. Nibbs—Listen to this, Maria.

"Well, go on."

Mr. Nibbs (reading from the paper)—Vienna is to have a beauty show for men and prizes will be awarded in four classes: The handsomest man, the finest mustache, the biggest nose and the baldest head." I could win two of those prizes myself. I'm handsome and my—

Mrs. Nibbs—So you could, John. Nobody's got a bigger nose and balder head than you've got.—Chicago Herald.

Remedy for Noxious Gas.

A single plate of perforated zinc about a foot square suspended over a gas jet is said to retain the noxious emenations from burning gas, which is known to destroy many articles in a room and to vitiate the atmosphere.

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IT IS A VALLEY OF DEATH.

A Ravine in Yellowstone Park Where Game Is Asphyxiated.

San Francisco Chronicle.

"In Yellowstone Park there is a ravine that proves as deadly to animal life as that Death Valley of Java, where wild beasts perish by the score," said Henry W. McIntyre at the Palace Hotel last night. The gentleman was connected with the party who surveyed the reservation, under the leadership of Arnold Hague, the park geologist. While following the streams to trace the extinct hot springs the explorers reached a ravine in which the bones of many animals, bears, deer, rabbits and squirrels, were found. The presence of the remains caused the party much wonder, and a solution of the strange affair was found only when a crow that had been seen to fly from the side of the valley to a carcass that was yet fresh lit on its prey, and almost immediately fell to the ground.

"The death of the bird," continued Mr. Mc Intyre, "was caused by gaseous exhalations, whose presence in the park had been before unsuspected. The larger game also met its death by inhaling the deadly gas. The ravine is in the northeastern part of the park, in the vicinity of the mining Camp of Cook Creek, and not far from the line of the mail route. All about this region gaseous exhalations are given off, which sulphurous deposits. In the almost extinct hot-spring area of Soda Butte, Lamar River and Cache and Miller creeks the ravine was found. This region is rarely visited, although it is an admirable spot for game, which, however, goes unmolested by man, the laws against hunting being very severe. The road to the valley has few attractions, and the visitors to the Fossil forests and Hindoo basin seldom make the trip.

In the centre of a meadow, reached by an old elk trail, is a shallow depression that was once the bed of a hot spring pool. This is now dry and is covered with a slight deposit of salt, and that is the bait that attracts the elk and other game of the region. The 'lick' extends for seventy-five yards up the ravine and is thicker and more palpable toward the upper end. The creek runs past along the side of the valley and boils and bubbles as if it were the outlet of a hot spring. But the water is cold and the disturbance in its surface is caused by the emissions of gas, mainly carbonic acid. It also contains sulphur, as particles of that are seen on the sides of the creek. As we went up the stream the odor of sulphur became very strong and caused irritation of the bronchial passages. About eighty yards above Cache Creek were the bones of a large bear and nearby was a smaller grizzly decompcsed, but with the skin and hair yet fresh. Only a short distance farther on were the skeletons of many more animals, such as elk and deer and other large game. Squirrels, rabbits, birds and insects were lying about in quantities, and the ravine looked as if it had been the 'scoop' of a drive into which the animals of the park had been hunted and had there been left to die of hunger out of mere wantonness. There were no wounds apparent on the bodies before us, all the animals had been asphyxiated by the deadly gases that hung a few feet from the surface of the gulch in a dense, palpable curtain.

"The first bear we saw was a good way down the gulch, where a neck is formed. To that point the gas must have been driven by the wind, and its deadly nature may be easily guessed when it is remembered that the slightest motion causes a diffusion of ether that would tend to decrease its noxious properties. Here is the explanation of the oft-repeated assertion that game was being exterminated by hunters in the Yellowstone, notwithstanding the stringent laws that had been passed for the protection of animals there. I had seen it noted that each year bears, deer, mountain tigers and other wild animals were disappearing from the reservation, and it was asserted that friends of the people who had charge of the park were allowed to hunt there in defiance of the law. There were probably 150 bodies of wild animals in the gulch when I was there. But, although they were skeletons entire and single bones, it must not be supposed these were the remains of all the game that had found death in the ravine. They had accumulated only since the last rainstorm. Through this gulch a mountain torrent runs when the snows have melted from the mountains or after a hard rain. Then all things, stones, bones and bodies, are tumbled together on their way to the mouth of the gulch, whence they are carried away in the creeks or are left to mark the course of the stream and bleach on the table lands. I had noticed near the Mammoth hot springs the bodies of mice and bugs, but had never attributed their presence to the deadly gases that were so rapidly killing off the large game of the park."

Intelligent and cleanly housewives prefer pure goods, hence the growing popularity and extended sale of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts.

A man named Putty was filled full of holes during a quarrel near Cairo the other night. The impression had gone abroad that putty was used to stop up holes.

SIMEON SYKES.

An Alliterative Romance.

Detroit Free Press.

Simeon Sykes, silver-seller, strayed slowly southward; steadily seeking satisfactory sales, soberly sauntered, swinging satchel, systematically showing solid silver spoons, sugar shovels, small sized salvers, superior spectacles, scissors, sewing shields. Somber skies sent soft showers, soaking Simeon's satchel, shoes, stockings, shirt, skin.

Suddenly something seemed softly saying: "Sweet Sally Slater Simeon soon shall see."

So Simeon straightway strode stupendous strides, seeking Sally's sunny shelter.

Simeon soon saw sundry stately sycamores standing sentinel, shading said spinster's spacious shelter; spied Sally, sitting solus, sewing silk stockinett, slyly snuffing sweet-scented Scotch snuff. Sudden surprise seized Sally's soul, seeing Simeon's swift strides; Sally's sanctity soon skedaddled shamefully.

She, somewhat sensitive, suspiciously started, suddenly spilled some snuff, soiled stockinett, stammered, stuttered, said, "s-s-seat, s-sir."

Simeon shivered, shook, said, "Smart shower."

Sally said, "Slightly so."

Simeon's shins seemed sore; so Sally sought some soothing salve (Sawyer's) supplied some soft-soled slippers.

Square-shouldered, slab-sided, spindle-shanked Simeon seemed satisfied.

Sally said: "Sold some silver since Sunday, Simeon?"

Simeon scolded savagely.

Sally suggested supper.

"Sartin, Sally!" said Simeon; "something sufficiently strengthening. Some strong stimulant."

So Sally set some sausage, sirloin steak, savory stew, some soothing sangaree.

Simeon's stomach seemed satisfied; so Simeon smoked several "Spanish segars," sat stupefied, soon slept, snored sonorously.

Sally, sitting, solmnly, stitching stockinett, suddenly sneezed! Simeon started—seemed scared—suspiciously surveyed surrounding space, shutters, shades; seemed secure.

Sally stopped sewing, said she saw someone slyly sneaking, stealing Simeon's silver.

Simeon, slightly susceptible, seemed suddenly smitten, sought Sally's side, sacrilegiously surrounded sanctimonious Sally Slater's smooth symmetry. She somewhat suspicious, said, "Soft—sickish!" Simeon stared significantly, said. "Sweetest, surely such solitary souls should sympathize."

Sally stopped Simeon.

Simeon seemed snubbed.

She seemed sorry; showed some softening symptoms, supinely sought Simeon's sturdy shoulder, sh! sh! sh! Sim smacked Sally! So straightway surrendering she smacked Sim!

Simeon said. "Set some suitable season." Sally said: "September." Simeon shrugging Sim's shoulders said: "Sooner! Surely Scripture sanctions such strong sympathy; say Sunday."

So Sally succumbed.

* * * * *

Seven supernal seasons softly, silently slipped somewhere. Seven small scions sprung, successively shedding sunshine, singing, shouting, seldom sick, equally sometimes, still sweetening Sally's solitude. So, succeeding summers serenely spent, Simeon's seven stalwart sons seized soldiers' swords—successively subdued southern secessionists—subsequently settled south.

Simeon still sells silver. supplying substantial subsistence.

No Mosquitoes.

New York Weekly.

Summer Guest—"The mosquitoes were terribly bad last night. Look at my face."

Jersey Landlord (reassuringly)—"Oh, there's no mosquitoes here, sir, none worth mentioning. Them's bugs."

First a Pigmy—Anon a Giant.

We are too apt to regard a small ailment much as we would some pigmy unpleasant of aspect and prankish indeed, but incapable of serious mischief. We ignore the fact that it grows prodigiously, strengthens in proportion, and begets evil progeny. A fit of indigestion, a slight bilious attack, sensations of unrest and languor when the system should have been braced by recent sleep, unaccountable nervousness, inactivity of the kidneys or bladder—what are these but the precursors of obstinate and serious bodily disturbance? In either of the above emergencies, common sense and experience unite in indicating Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the best preventive. Particularly should its use be prompt when the languor, yawning, chilliness down the back, and feverishness that precede a malarial attack, manifest themselves. Incipient rheumatism grows apace. Don't neglect it. So with constipation and debility.

The Practical Bobby.

Mamma—Bobby, I notice that your little sister took the smaller apple. Did you let her have the choice, as I told you to.

Bobby—Yes, I told her she could have the little one or none, and she chose the little one.

St. Jacobs Oil Cures

LUMBAGO. BACKACHE. TOOTHACHE. HEADACHE. SCIATICA

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the nerves strengthened. The whole system is built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was all run down and unfit for business. I was induced to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it built me right up so that I was soon able to resume work." D. W. BRATE, 4 Martin Street, Albany, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Fair Play.

Ah, husband, do not scold your wife
And make her poor heart ache,
Because she can't build pies like those
Your mother used to make.

That is, unless you're quite prepared
To see the whole thing through,
And buy her hats and dresses as
Her father used to do.

Our Girls.

Kitty is witty,
Nettie is pretty,
Lutie is cute and small;
Irene is a queen,
Annette is a pet,
Nell is the belle of the ball;
Diantha is wealthy,
Bertha is healthy,
And health is the best of all.

Perfect health keeps her rosy and radiant, beautiful and blooming, sensible and sweet. It is secured by wholesome habits and the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Bertha takes it, and she also "takes the cake." The only guaranteed cure for those distressing ailments peculiar to women. Satisfaction or your money returned.

For Constipation or Sick Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets; Purely Vegetable. One a dose.

Jewels that Are Glass.

Harper's Magazine.

Most of the world's beads are Venetian. In the island of Murano a thousand workmen are devoted to this branch. The first process is to draw the glass into tubes of the diameter of the proposed bead. For this purpose the glass house at Murano has a kind of rope walk gallery 150 feet long. By gathering various colors from different pots and twisting them into one mass many combinations of color are made. The tubes are carefully sorted by diameters, and chipped into fragments of uniform size. These pieces are stirred in a mixture of sand and ashes, which fills the holes, and prevents the sides from closing together when they are heated. They are next placed in a kind of frying-pan, and constantly stirred over a fire until the edges are rounded into a globular form. When cool they are shaken in one set of sieves until the ashes are separated, and in another series of sieves until they are perfectly sorted by sizes. Then they are threaded by children, tied in bundles, and exported to the ends of the earth. France has long produced the "pearl beads" which in the finer forms are close imitations of pearls. They are said to have been invented by M. Jaquin, in 1656. The common variety threaded for ornament is blown from glass tubes. An expert workmen can blow five or six thousand globules in a day. They are lined with powdered fish scales and filled with wax. It takes 16,000 fish to make a pound of the scaly essence of pearl. Until recently the heirs of Jaquin still carried on a large factory of these mock pearls. The best of them are blown irregular to counterfeit nature, some in pear shape, others like olives, and they easily pass for genuine.

Imitation gems formerly employed the chief attention of the highest artificers in glass. They are still the chief idea of ornamental glass in China. In the ancient and middle ages they circulated everywhere without much danger of discovery, and their formulas were held as precious secrets. Blancourt first published their compositions in 1696. Now they are common property; and with the growth of science in the past century an expert knowledge has become widely disseminated which easily detects the paste from the real jewel, particularly as the modern false stones are less successful copies than the old glass makers produced. More study is now given to artificial gems, which are true gems, being composed of the same materials as the genuine ones, but manufactured.

A Hold-Over Slaveholder.

Jacksonville Times-Union.

At Miami Messrs. Jones and Robert Wylie, who recently finished their trip from Tarpon Springs in the little steamer Margaret to a point on Indian River, had the pleasure of meeting the only genuine slaveholder in the land of the free, namely, the Hon. Cypress Tiger, of the Everglade Seminoles. When crops are good and there is a scarcity of labor in Mr. Tiger's dominion, he is believed to sally forth into the neighboring settled country and lasso a few negroes, who are taken into the glades and consigned to unlawful servitude. "Injun's niggers no free," says Tiger when it is intimated to him that slavery has been abolished. Some fifteen years ago the country laughed over the story, given in lengthy detail, of the old cracker from somewhere near the jumping off place, who drove his cart into St. Augustine and offered a fine, big, sleek looking negro for sale, as he needed a little extra money, and it will probably receive the story of Tiger's practices in the same way. But it is all the same to Tiger.

The successful physician is the one who knows how to get at the inside facts.

RUBBER ROOFING. UNEQUALED For House, Barn, and all out-buildings. Anybody can put it on. PRICE LOW. Write for Sample and Book. 42 S. Pennsylvania St. INDIANA PAINT & ROOFING CO

For SHEDS and POULTRY BUILDINGS We manufacture an unexcelled roof for $2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Also Sheeting paper for lining inside at $1.50 per Roll of 300 Square Feet. Keeps building warmer in winter and cooler in summer. How to save reshingling, stop leak, most effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kind, or lay new roofs, particulars free if you mention this paper. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BRYANT & STRATTON Business College LOUISVILLE, KY. Book Keeping, Short Hand, Telegraphy, etc. Write for Catalogue and full information.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL GET YOUR PENSION without DELAY.

Using Water for Fuel.

Light, Heat and Power.

What appears to be an important invention has recently been made public in Phillips, Wis. It is no less than the practical and cheap use of water for fuel. The appliance consists of nothing but a piece of gas pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter, as may be desired, and of convenient length to fit a cook stove or a parlor or other heater, with short legs or stable support; to keep it in position. This is placed in the stove with one end slightly projecting, to which is attached a vessel of water with stop cock conduit from the water vessel into the pipe. Before reaching the steam chamber the water passes through the important part of the invention, the part that constitutes or contains the great discovery. By means of it the water may pass into the steam chamber, while the steam cannot pass out. The part of the pipe containing the steam chamber is within the stove, although a small part may be without if desired. To this the heat of a moderate wool or coal fire is applied, so as to heat the steam to a high temperature, say 300° or nearly 400°, when it passes out of a small orifice immediately into the midst of a bed of coals or flame from burning wood or coal, when it is at once raised to the required temperature, 400° or more, to be immediately decomposed into its gases—oxygen and hydrogen—which instantly become flame. Only a moderate summer fire of wood or coal will be required the coldest day in winter, the gaseous flame furnishing the balance of the heat needed in the coldest room. The capacity for reducing heat may be regulated to suit requirements.

When it is known that hydrogen flame yields a heat in burning five times greater than carbon, or about 2000° to 2500°, one may form some idea of the capacity of this little contrivance for producing heat.

By increasing the temperature of the gas pipe to about 400°, the vapor may be decomposed into its gases before exit from the pipe, and in such cases it is emitted in a jet of blue flame. In either case the oxyhydrogen flame is easily produced, and with a very small consumption of fuel.

A. M. Priest, druggist, Shelbyville, Indiana, says: Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it. Druggists sell it, 75c,

During the Commencement season the thermometer usually takes the highest degrees.

Five cents saved on soap; five dollars lost on rotted clothes. Is that economy? There is not five cents difference between the cost of a bar of the poorest soap made and the best, which is, as all know, Dobbins' Electric.

A new trick is called "the electric touch." But don't try it on the overhead wires.

Read Dr. Sarber's card in another column.

Society is like a pie—the upper crust, the lower crust and the best part.

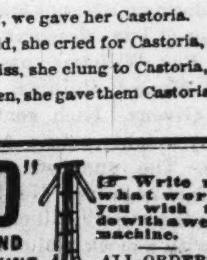
IMPORTANT.

When visiting New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences. Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars and elevated railroads to all depots. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the City.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THIS IS THE GREAT "OHIO" TUBULAR WELL AND PROSPECTING MACHINE famous for succeeding where others have failed. SELF CLEANING. Drill drops 60 to 90 times a minute. CATALOGUE FREE. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO. Write us what work you wish to do with a well machine. ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.



$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main Street, Richmond, Va. N. B:—Please state age and business experience Never mind about sending stamp for reply, B. F. J. & CO.

AGENTS WANTED! We hire On Salary and pay expenses. You can earn from $10 to $25 per week. Apply at once stating age. Address E. C. PEIRSON & Co., Maple Grove Nurseries, Waterloo, N. Y. (Established 1866.)

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY. $75 per month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case FREE. We mean just what we say. Standard Silverware Co., Lock Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

ORATORS find that Piso's Cure for Consumption not only PREVENTS, but also CURES Hoarseness.

BRUNKER'S Carminative BALSAM

A CERTAIN CURE For Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Cramp-Colic, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Congestion, and Neuralgia of the Stomach and Bowels, Sour Stomach and various forms of Indigestion. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED to Give Satisfaction or Money REFUNDED. Price 25c & 50c, by Druggists. 25c size sent by mail on receipt of price and 6c to pay postage, address, GLOBE MEDICINE CO., Terre Haute, Ind.

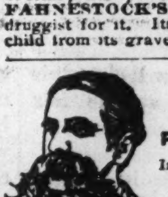
FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application. SMITH & WESSON, Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

DR. W. H. SARBER

Gives special attention to all delicate diseases of both sexes. Regulating remedies furnished. Cancers, cures guaranteed without the knife. Rupture, no cure no pay, and no pay until cured. Piles, Rectal Troubles successfully treated, a cure guaranteed. For the successful treatment of any other ills not mentioned call on or address, DR. SARBER, 50½ South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind. All letters containing 2c stamp promptly answered and medicines sent to order.

DON'T RUN THE RISK of losing your child by permitting Worms to work out its destruction. When a child fails to sleep well, is restless, unnatural in its appetite and grinds its teeth, you have strong indications of Worms; the positive cure for this is B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. Ask your druggist for it. Its timely use may save your child from its grave.



JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT. 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $60. Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y. We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. Trade Mark $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Burlington Route HALF RATES TO THE FARMING REGIONS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, NORTHWEST. For particulars call on your Ticket Agent or address P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agt., C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Red Cross Diamond Brand. The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by mail. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada, Pa.

DETECTIVES Wanted in every county. Shrewd men to act under instruction, in our secret service. Experience not necessary. Send 2c stamp. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cin'ati, O.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Established 37 years. Best place to secure a thoroughly practical and sound Business and Shorthand Education. Catalogue and Commercial Current. Free

Johnstown Horror! Our New Book, THE JOHNSTOWN HORROR OR VALLEY OF DEATH. The most thrilling book ever issued. AGENTS WANTED in every township. Terms, 50 per cent.: outfits, 35c. National Pub. Co., 130 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

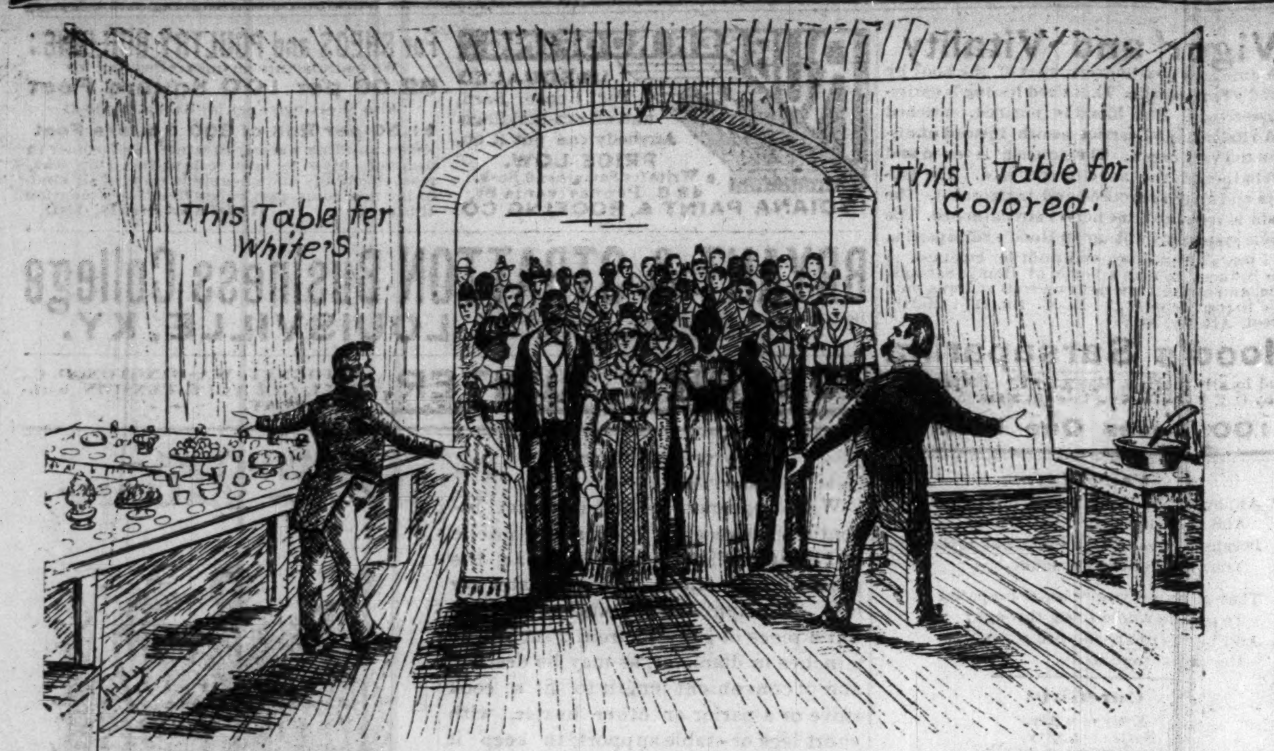
LADIES' Eng. Tansy Pills. Safe, prompt, effectual. Try the original and only genuine Woman's Salvation. Cir. and sworn testimony 2 stps. Pkg by mail $1.00. Warranted. DR. CATON, Box 5257, BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN Washington, D. C. Send for Circular.

INU 30—89 INDPLS

When writing to Advertisers readers will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

$5 to $8 a day. samples worth $2.15, FREE; lines not under the horses feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein-Holder Company. HOLLY, MICH.



At the National Educational Association, which was held in Nashville, Tenn,, recently, always a place for colored people.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Conclave was a grand success.

Jones Tabernacle gave a grand picnic last week.

Miss Estela Fisher is sojourning among friends in Paris, Ill.

Mr. Ceal Sanders' little daughter, Maudie, is very ill with rheumatism.

Miss Johnson, of Stanton, Va., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Singleton.

Rev. J. F. Manson is preaching to crowded houses each Sabbath evening.

The Independent Sons of Honor will give a grand picnic at the fair grounds Aug. 3.

Miss M. Fisher, of Florence, Ala., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hibbitts.

Rev. Hagden moved from Danville, Ind., to this city, his old home, this week.

Miss Mary Palmer and Miss May Thompson are visiting friends in Kentucky.

Mrs. Sillie Corbiu. of Paris, Ky., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Tena J. Cooper.

Miss Eliza Johnson and Miss Estella Floyd are visiting friends in Marshall town, Ia.

Call and see B. W. Coopers' fine ice cream parlor and lunch room, 225 Indiana Ave.

Miss Meriweather, who has been quite ill for some time, died Sunday at her home.

The grand opening of New Bethel church will be the first Sunday in August.

The Hotel Brotherhood will close this picnic season August 23, at the fair grounds.

The State Encampment is in session and our boys went into camp in excellent condition.

Elder D. S. Scott, pastor of the First Baptist church, of Palestine, Fla., is in the city this week.

Boom the colored enterprises. We are still waiting for the man to open a boot and shoe store, also a dry goods store.

Miss Miss Prima Fitzbutler, of Louisville, Ky., is in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harvey, 780, N. Tenn. street.

If you want superior ice cream and all delicacies of the season, call at Wm. Powells', corner of North and Blake streets.

Mr. William Porter, national grand commander of the U. B. of F., and wife are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Smoots, this week.

Mr. John Puryear is a candidate for the council from the 4th ward. If he gets the nomination he will make it hot for his opponent.

When you come to Indianapolis go to G. W. Teeters for first-class lodging, with or without board. Centrally located, 190 N. Missouri St.

A grand rally at Simpson Chapel Sunday, the 28th. A gold watch will be awarded to the gentleman who raises the largest sum of money.

Elders Clay and Lewis of Vermont Street churuh and Allen Chapel respectively, are progressing nicely and are doing some good work for the churches. We were unable to get their report this time but will not miss it in our next.

Corrinthian Baptist church and Sunday-school both had good attendance. It is said that Elder Martin preached the sermon of his life. Col. $24.80.

The wonderful Pole-platting entertainment given at Secret League Hall, North Indianapolis, by Prof. C. Hutson was repeated on last Thursday evening.

Dr. W. E. White was a guest at the 20th anniversary of the National Surgical Institute last Friday evening. All cordiality was shown the Doctor, of which he is in every respect deserving.

MR. EDITOR:
To settle a dispute will you please inform me through The Freeman what a private in the State militia of Indiana gets per day while in camp?
A SUBSCRIBER.

A private gets $1.00 a day and subsistance.

Last Sunday was Children's Day at the Garfield Baptist church. Fify pupils were in attendance. Addresses were made by Rev. A. Walker, Miss Mary Broyles, the State Sunday-school secretary, and others. Collection $2.76. The pastor and congregation visited Elder Lewis' church, Allen Chapel, at night.

Second Baptist church Sunday-school attendance 129; collection $1.55.

Lecture by Elder Scott, of Palestine, Fla. Preaching in morning, by Elder Boone, Three o'clock, Elder D. S. Scott. Collection $23.30.

West Indianapolis First Baptist church S. S. at 9 a. m. Col. 35 cents. Preaching at 3 o'clock by Rev. Chas. Williams. In evening by Elders Jenkins and Omens. Collection $13.51. Paster J. M. Davis.

New Bethel Baptist church is progressing very nicely with its out door meetings at Broos Park. Rev. A. A. Price conducted the meetings all this week with perfect success. Meeting closes Sunday.

South Calvary Literary convened last Monday evening with a large and attentive audience. The chief feature of the meeting was the discussion the real live question. Resolved that the colored people should divide their votes. We are satisfied in saying that this question was never more thoroughly discussed before a literary society in this city. The disputants for the affirmative were Messrs. Williams, Tyler, Holderman, Skinner and Simpson, city editor of The Freeman, for negative, and Rev. Williams, pastor of church and Messrs. Phillips, Jones, Givens and Givens. Each gentleman brought many weighty points to bear on his side. The question was decided in favor of negative. Next Monday evening the society will close for the season with a mock trial of a murderer as the leading feature of the evening, which promises to be of much interest. Mr. L. A. Simpson will represent the State, assisted by Mr. Joe Givens, and the counsel for the defense is Mr. James Williams, assisted by Mr. William Givens. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE NEGRO GETS IT EVERY TIME.

Charles Matthews, who gave "straw bail" for the appearance of his wife and another woman a week or so ago, is now in the county bastile on a charge of perjury. A few years ago Isaac Johnson, a colored man, who was induced to use his name for a white man for the same purpose, was sent up for two years. This thing of furnishing "straw bail" is much in vogue hereabouts, but whenever an example is to be made of it by he authorities they get the colored man and brother every time.

A New Boarding and Lodging House.
MRS. GEORGE W. TEETERS
Has just opened a first-class Boarding and Lodging House at
190 N. Missouri St.,
where she will be pleased to see her friends and the general public. First class board and lodging furnished to all. (tf)

THE FREEMAN
—Can be obtained from—
D. A. GREENE, Stationer,
429 6th Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
Where Advertisements and Subscriptions may also be left.

A. M. E.
Zion Undertakers' Association,
4 N. Tarragona st. Pensacola, Fla.
Keep on hand all kinds of Coffins. Caskets of all sizes for adults and children.
WADE H. HARVEY,
Manager and Director.
Residence, No. 112 N. Cevallos St.

Howard University,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The Fall term of this well-known institution will open on September 18, when such students will be received to its industrial, normal, preparatory and college departments as shall be found sufficiently advanced in their studies.
The theological, medical and law departments open on Oct. 1st.
Tuition free except in Medical and Law Departments.
No distinction of race or sex. Those who desire a genuine Higher Education will find here peculiar advantages.
Students competent to enter the College course will receive special aid, if necessary.
Send for Catalogue.
3m J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

BARGAINS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
25 Second-hand Pianos,
FROM $60.00 UPWARD.
10 Second-hand Organs, from $30.00 UPWARD.
PAYMENTS:—$5.00 or more down, $4.00 or more per month. Call at once. Clearing out stock.
Emil Wulschner,
42 and 44 N. Pennsylvania St.,
Next door to the "When."

J. Hammer & Bro.,
—Dealers in—
Staple and Fancy Groceries.
2236 Morgan Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

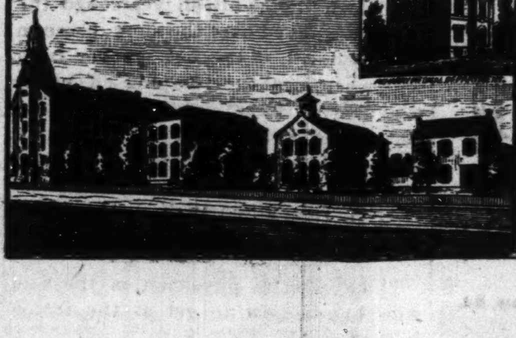
MR. J. R. JACKSON
—Has opened a nice—
Restaurant
—at—
162 Indiana Ave.
Meals, Lunches and Ice Cream at all hours. Everything served in first-class style. Give him a call.

CLOSING OUT SALE
AT
Brosnan Bros. & Co.
Our Entire Stock of
Summer Goods at Less than Half Price
During July.
For the next **THIRTY DAYS** we will offer the greatest Bargains ever shown in the city in all kinds of Summer Goods. We are overstocked, and cut the prices in two.

Ladies' 12½ and 15c. Hose for 5c. Ladies' 60 and 70c Hose for 2?c.
Ladies' Summer Underwear, 35 and 40c goods for 15c.
Ladies' 50 and 75c Corsets, choice for 29c.
Fancy Fans 10 and 12½c goods, for 2½c.
Fancy Scrim, 40 inches wide, 12½ and 15c goods for 5c.
French Percales, yard wide. 10, 12½ and 15c goods, for 7c.
Fancy Plaid Wool Dress Goods, at 1½c.
Summer Dress Goods, 10, 12½ and 15c goods for 5c
Imported Sateens, elegant styles, at 8½c.
Imported all Wool Plaid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, 45 and 50c goods, 12½c.
Imported Plaid Mohairs, 50c goods, for 25c.
Black Silks, 60 and 65c goods, for 35c.
China Silks, 55 and 65c goods, for 35c.
Ladies' Silk Mitts, 50c goods, for 25c.
Ladies' Silk Mitts, 25 and 35c goods, for 10c.
Lace Curtains at half price.

All Remnants Must be Sold at Some Price.
Black Dress Goods, 15 and 25c goods, for 9 1-2c.
Black Dress Goods, 45c goods, for 25c.
Black Dress Goods, $1.25 and $1.50 goods, for 89c.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings until 9:00 o'clock.
BROSNAN BROS. & CO.,
37 and 39 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE!
Blinn's, 20 W. Wash. Street.,
Dry Goods Damaged by Fire Monday July 15,
Are now on sale. The goods must be sold—regardless of former prices. Muslins, Ginghams, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces and Notions—all must go at big reductions.
Come Early and Secure the Best Bargains.
BLINN'S,
20 W. Washington Street., Indianapolis.



Central Tennessee College.
Nashville, Tenn.
Enrollment last year 545. Thirty-four Instructors.
Departments: English, Normal, Preparatory, College, Medical, Dental, Law, Music. Theological Industrial, African Training School.
Next year begins Sept. 23. Medical Department opens Oct. 7th. Tuition in Medical $25 per school year; in Law $ 0. Expenses from $8.50 to $10 per school month.
For further information address
Rev. J. Braden,
President,
NASHVILLE - TENN.

JULY REDUCTION SALE
½ Price. HALF PRICE. ½ Price.
A lot of Parasols, Lace Covers, Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Aprons, Children's Dresses, Lace Caps, Ruchings, Ribbons, Embroideries, Ruffllngs, Tuckings. Flouncings, etc.
Lawns at 2½c; Chal ies at 2¾; Batistes, 35 inches wide, at 5c; Sateens at 7c, were 10. 12½ and 10c; French Sateens only 10c; White Goods at 3½ ; Embroideries 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10c, and up; 10c Fancy Scrims maked 5c; Mosquito Nets at 3 ; Tarlatan at 7c; Collars and Cuffs at 10c a set. were 25c; Ladies' Silk Mitts at 10c; Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests at 10c See the reductions in Ladies' Balbriggan and Lisle Vests. 75c Percale Waists at 25c; 15c and 25c Suspenders at 15c. Every shape, style and color in Men's Summer Neckwear reduced. Fans—a very large and handsome line at reduced prices. Fans at 1c; Circle Fans at 8c; Fancy Painted Fans at 11c; Feather Fans at 19c.
Dedert & Sudbrock,
158 and 160 East Washington Street.

Grand Union Excursion
TO
LOUISVILLE,
Saturday, August 3.
Co. M. 3d Reg. Thorntown Guards
—AND—
Company M. 2nd Regiment English Guards, Indiana State Legion
Will run an Excursion to Louisville, via the J. M. & I., August 3rd. Trains will leave the Union Depot at 10:30 Saturday night, arriving at Louisville at 5:30 Sunday morning, August 4th. A Military Sermon will be delivered to the Companies in the forenoon at 12th Street Church and a DRESS PARADE will be given in the afternoon at Daisy Park. On Monday evening a grand Complimentary Banquet and promenade Concert will be tendered the Companies at Odd Fellows' Hall.
Tickets good returning on any regular train until 7:20 Tuesday morning. Let every one join us. Remember ahe date, August 3rd. The fare only $2.50 for the round trip.
BEN. T. THORNTON, General Manager.

THE INDEPENDENT
SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF HONOR
Will Celebrate Their 41st Anniversary
At the Exposition Grounds
in this City,
Saturday, Aug. 3, 1889
The public is invited to turn out. There will be speaking by prominent members of the Order in the afternoon Refreshments in abundance! There will be a Prize Drill by Indianapolis and Louisville, Ky., Commanderies, for $100, at 3 p. m. Eight refreshment Stands od on the grounds, Saturday, July 27, 1889, at 2 p. m. The Music will be furnished by the
BROTHERHOOD BAND
who will give a Grand Concert, beginning at 7 p. m.
Admission 25 and 15 cents
Committee of Arrangements:
Messrs. J. B. Williams, T. Nelson, S. Pierce, S. Doyle, L. V. Smith, Geo. Thomas, J. Jackson, Wm. Williams, Geo. Allen, Wm. Franklin.
REV. J. A. PRESTON, Chairman. J. A. JONHNSON, Secretary.

Great Bargains this Week.
You would be pleased with our **Stylish Shoes**. You will be satisfied with the way they wear, and if we do not fit your foot perfectly, you do not have to take them.
Fine Kip Button Shoes, $1.25, 1.50, 1.75
Flexible Sole Shoes, $2.00, 2.50, 3.00
Hand-Sewed Turned Shoes, $3, $3.50, $4, $5.
Our Shoes are made on all widths, from the very narrow to the very wide, and if your foot is as slim as a knitting-needle or so wide that you always have the buttons changed we can fit you. Our prices are always lower than is asked for the same goods elsewhere.
BARNARD'S
Occidental Shoe Store
47 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind,

STRANGERS
To the City this week should not forget that the greatest attraction here is the
BATTLE OF ATLANTA
It is the most
Wonderfully Realistic War Painting
ever exhibited in this country, blending reality so closely with fiction that the keenest eyes fail to distinguish where reality ends and fiction begins.
F. S. NEWBY, Manager.

VOLUME 2.—NUMBER

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Of Washington, D. C., a School Where Color and Previous Condition Go Unmolested.

Prepared expressly for The Freeman by Mrs Josephine T. Washington.

On an elevation just beyond the northern boundary of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, is situated the Howard University. Its buildings consist of a main structure, containing chapel, lecture and recitation rooms, library, museum and offices. Industrial Hall, whose name explains its use, Miner Hall, devoted to young women, Clark Hall, to young men, and several cottage residences for professors.

In 1866, ten gentlemen of the city of Washington met and discussed the advisability of founding an institution which would meet the needs for higher education of the large influx of colored people then pouring into the Districts from the South. The result was the establishment of what was known as "The Howard University," chartered by Congress March 2d, 1867. The first section of the charter reads: "That there be established, and is hereby established, in the District of Columbia, a university for the education of youth in the liberal arts and sciences, under the name, style and title of 'The Howard University."

Howard University is not, then, distinctively a "colored" institution, though it is practically such. While it was designed especially to meet the needs of the Negro, its founders showed a commendable spirit of liberality in making no restrictions as to race or color. They would not have an institution from which, under any pretext, he could be debarred; but, on the other hand, they refused to recognize him as a peculiar being, necessarily to be educated separately.

A farm of two hundred and fifty acres was bought, mostly on credit, and suitable buildings at once erected. A portion of this land was shortly afterward sold at advance rates, leaving a large and beautiful tract paid for. Gen. O. O. Howard, in honor of whom the institution was named, was soon elected President, which position he filled most wisely till his resignation, December 1st, 1873. After the resignation of Gen. Howard, Prof. J. M. Langston, of the Law Department, Vice President of the University, took charge temporarily, as afterwards did also Prof. F. W. Fairfield, of the College Department. In May, 1877, Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D. D., LL. D., a man of marked scholastic ability and high Christian character, was called from Chicago, Ill., to the office, which he held till his resignation in May, 1889.

The term "university," as applied to most Southern institutions, has as little meaning as the title "professor," bestowed indiscriminately upon every second-rate teacher of a common school. This is a fault which seems to be largely characteristic of the colored people. They are too ambitious of high-sounding names. They are too anxious to claim all, where only a part is rightly due. They are too much inclined to be satisfied with glitter and dash and show, apt to disregard firm and solid foundation, disposed to catch at the shadow and miss the substance. Of course these faults do not belong to the race as a race, but are attributable to the ignorance and lack of training so widely prevalent among us. There are a great many schools in the South for colored youth, which supply a want in their respective communities, and in their way are doing a good work. Some of them make a specialty of industrial education, while endeavoring at the same time to give a knowledge of the English branches; others aim chiefly to furnish teachers for the public schools. Nobody objects to this. These things are good and proper in their place. But why make a pretention beyond what is the real scope of the work? Yet many of them do. With an inadequete corpse of teachers, both as to number and attainments with inferior cirriculums, or superior ones unconformed to; with no conveniences of philosophical apparatus necessary to successfully teach many of the higher branches; with no professional departments in operation, they arrogate to themselves the title "University" and bestow "A. B." upon graduation. Often, in order to make this assumption